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gentleman in his sixty-ninth year, who

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VOLUME XIII.

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Agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AT PAW PAW.

The ninth annual meeting of the Association of Agricultural Societies was held at the opera house in Paw Paw, on the evening of Tuesday, February 7th. Delegates were met at the train by a committee from the Van Buren County Agricultural Society, assigned to homes among the citizens of the viilage during the continuance of the meeting. The response of the citizens to this appeal to their hospitality was so free that more than double the number present could have been entertained.

The meeting was called to order by the President, C. A. Harrison, and opened by music from the choir. The address of the President was not lengthy but very appropriate, and contained wise counsel for the guidance of those having charge of county fairs. Secretary Little presented a more elaborate report, the value of which the readers of the FARMER will be enabled to determine from a perusal, as it will appear in these columns.

The following list of delegates presented themselves, representing their several societies at this convention: H. H. Hinds, Montcalm Co., Mr. and Mrs. Silas Moody, Gratiot Co.: D. Woodman, H. Dale Adams H. C. Sherwood, Western Michigan Agricultural Society; S. T. Beal, B. F. Beason, M. J. Gard, Cass Co.: L. B. Lawrence, B. G. Buell, A. B. Copley, Volinia Farmers' Club: Thos Shepherd, Union Agricultural Society, of Plainwell; S. C. Thompson, W. B. Davis, Berrien County Agricultural Society; J. W. Smith, B. B. Baker, Central Michigan Agricultural Society: C. D. Lawton, C. Engle, A. C. Glidden, Michigan State Horticultural Society; G. C. Francboner, W. G. Knight, Schoolcraft Agricultural Society; Asa Crofoot, G. D. Boyce, Wm. Markhill Van Baren Agricultural Society; C. E. Morrison, Frank Little, Kalamazoo Agricultural Society; Hiram Bailey, Allegan County Agricultural Society; Wm. Ball, W. G Beckwith State Agricultural Society; Prof. Samuel Johnson, Agricultural College; R. J. Dickson, Dowagiac Fair Association; E. R. Williams, D. H. English, Ionia County Agricultural Society; Geo. Parsons, W.

Lake Shore Agricultural Society. A list of topics had been pre-arranged by the Secretary, which very fully covered the main difficulties in the management of fairs. The first topic, "Agricultural Societies, General Management of, Methods Compared," was announced by the President, who called up Ben. B. Baker, of Lansing, to open the discussion. Mr. Baker thought it very desirable that some general plan should be accepted, governing the conduct of all fairs alike, so that persons attending any one or all of them, (if this were possible,) should be met with the same restrictions and be allowed the

A farmer who cannot learn something

at first, and the President failed to get

anything further on the topic. The choir,

who seemed to appreciate that their audi-

tors were not critics in operatic music, very

sensibly gave them a song they could en-

joy, and the applause they received was a

M. Baldwin, North Berrien and Michigan

from his experience in conducting a fair must have small ability indeed. He Resolved, That all exhibitors should be would cling to no old landmarks, and his required to become members. knowledge of yesterday was of value only as a stepping stone to something higher. No fair is a success which does not draw the crowd to pay the expenses. In order to be a success, all the amusements that are considered honorable in the community where the fair is located should be introduced. In managing a fair he would the premium list. furnish its patrons the kind of amusement they wanted to see most. The diffidence attending a body of men, mostly strangers to each other, prevented a gush of wisdom

from members as to how and when committees were chosen, and the advisability of disclosing their names in the published list; to avoid any possibility of fraud, they were sometimes left out. Kalamazoo County had always published the names with the premium list.

Mr. Dickson, of Dowagiac: The committees are arranged by the full board and is only a part of the system to aid the of its excellence, and the general public published with the list, and the Secretary | physical as well as the mental powers. furnishes a copy to each person named in

Tickets, Passes, Admissions, etc." Mr. English made inquiry as to the plan of the Central Michigan management in relation to entries. In reply, Mr. Baker said they allowed exhibitors to make their entries free of charge, gave no admission tickets, and could meet the usual demand for passes with the plea that it had cost the exhibitor nothing to show his goods, and the admission price was only a fair equivalent for the money he was expecting to draw in premiums. Passes were sometimes allowed to stock men, who received them from the superintendent in charge. All superintendents were required to report the num'er used and to whom issued, at each evening meeting of the board, so that it could be easily determined who were receiving passes, and what amount had been lost to the society in this way. These passes were the usual admission ticket, and they used no other. They had found that it required a less number of tickets than it had formerly done of passes. The old plan of giving four admission tickets for the dollar charged for becoming a member and for entering articles for exhibition was an annoyance, and the society got nothing for it, and he did not believe in compelling a man to become a member before receiving his articles to help make up the

Mr. Sherwood: The gift of tickets for the dollar is not an equivalent, only so far as the tickets go, and if the Secretary himself takes the dollar and issues the tickets, that obviates the difficulty of running back and forth to the treasurer's office before the entry is made. Thinks it is necessary to know who are members, especially when the time comes for the elec-

tion of officers. Mr. Shepherd, of Plainwell, gives their members five single admission tickets for the dollar. They pay people something for becoming members, or discount the price when taken at wholesale, as you may please to consider it. He considers the membership ticket a necessity to determine who are voters. He illustrated their success in following this plan by saving that they had purchased grounds, erected buildings, and were only \$300 behind in paying for the whole of it, in the six years of their organization. In the beginning they sold five year tickets for five dollars, that were practical passes for everything connected with the farm.

Mr. English, of Lansing, introduced the

following resolution: Resolved: "That this Association recets to exhibitors, to be used only by them. the payment of which will make any per-

forcing any one to become a member, of the essayist. thus a large part of our memoership becomes mercenary, They vote always to increase the premium list so as to carry away more money; there is no revenue

from such a membership. Mr. Little, of Kalamazoo, said any resothere must be some membership, unless as business enterprises. They had no interest in a membership. He would semination. like to have farmers to feel like paying a dollar to sustain the society even if they did not expect to get it novation, and may do for some places, but he tinuance of a society. He does not like this mercenary idea alluded to.

Mr. Davis, of Niles, issues coupon tickets that admit exhibitors once each day, and that plan secures an attendance cach day, and they cannot be given away to members of the family and be all used up

H. Dale Adams: At the Western Michigan Fair passes are only issued by superintendents, as they very soon learn who are entitled to them and govern themselves accordingly. There must be some way provided to admit exhibitors;

always taken up at the gate. The resolution introduced by Mr. English did not pass, hut the following, introduced by Mr. Williams, was adopted.

"Judges, How Chosen; Awards and Appeals." Mr. Shepherd had found it difficult to secure competent or uninterested judges at home, and had practiced going abroad for judges of cattle; their other awarding committees are selected at the meeting of the directors and published in

Mr. Little wished to hear expressions

members of committees and publishes as an incentive to interest in the fair. E. R. Williams completes the list before

vacancies if members fail to respond. Mr. Smith: The cheap style of flattery practiced in publishing the names of individuals was played out in their society. Seven-tenths of them thus selected failed respond, especially if a free pass had previously been sent them. The only practical method was to put this

whole matter in the hands of the superintendents of the several departments and make them individually responsible for their selection. The old plan may please for a season, but generally fails to secure prompt attention to the duties. He would leave it optional with the superintendents whether the committee shall consist of one or three members.

H Dale Adams had rather have one than two, and two than three, and three than five. Ben Baker-The old plans leave the su-

perintendent unable to know whether he is to have a committee or not until the last moment. If he has the selecting himself, he gets the promise before hand, and knows on whom he can depend for help. H. Dale Adams moved that it be the sense of this convention that judges be sejected by the superintendents. Carried. Topic "State Board of Agriculture, In-

stitutes and Statisties." On this topic Hon. Wm. Ball read a paper entitled "Benefit to be Attained by Farmers' Institutes." This paper was the theme of very favorable comment by the members, and led to a very interesting dis-Mr. Smith, of Lansing, was opposed to cussion following up the leading thought

Mr. Smith said that institutes were leading very fast to a higher standing for farmers, and that the State Agricultural College had paid many times its worth in the system of drainage it had inaugurated. There were parts of the State where farmlution we pass here can only be advisory ers must either dig out or be drowned out. and optional to the societies. He thought | Draining is a science and not merely digging a ditch. Disseminating correct the societies were stock associations, and knowledge was the province of the Agrithese were schemes simply to make money | cultural College, and it has more than paid the whole expense to the State in this dis-

Mr. English thought institutes excellent educators for farmers, and every county should arrange for one. This agricultural back. This making entries free is an in- society and their Pomona Grange had united to pay an equal share of the expense thinks there is no incentive to that interest attending the organization of an institute. which he considers necessary for the con- The one last year had proved a very gratifying success, and programmes for another were out for the last of this month.

B. B. Baker took exception to the retural College, criticizing the system of labor now in practice. He thought labor books-a means to an end. When menlege is likely to try to get his living by his success. wits rather than by his labor. Thinks that it will not to shut them out; passes are the principle of labor in connection with an education will pay to the State in direct proportion to its value. The other scheme good one. The idea that many cling to that labor should pay to the extent of the time employed and fully compensate for the money paid, is unsound in principle. Prof. S. Johnson thought it a wise decision that labor should be included in the system. It is a calamity to the young

man who leaves college with a dislike for manual labor, and the idea that he is to be a gentleman and nothing more. The labor is not for the money it will bring, no one expects it will pay; but how shall we make it of most value to young men. There is always some difficulty in furnishing three hours' labor every day for eighty young men, that shall be real work, for work and not play work. There has been a great mistake in trying to make farmers

"Competition, Restricted or Otherwise." -Mr. Williams thought it advisable to re-

Open entries often deprive local manufacturers of their just rights.

J. J. Woodman thought restriction to July first, and publishes the names with it, the county advisable, and if stock or artibut the superintendents have power to fill cles came from a distance they should be classed as foreign and compete in a class by themselves.

Mr. Shepherd said that competition in his locality had acted as a stimulus to bring in better stock to the county.

Mr. Little-Restriction presupposes that the people within the jurisdiction of the society have a right to all the premiums offered. He thought a healthy competition would be very likely to bring in better articles and better stock.

Mr. English is in favor of knowing just who are members and how far the mem-

bership extends. A resolution favoring restricted compe-

tition was lost. "Money Prizes and Testimonials."-

T. R. Harrison, of Paw Paw.-Our management have issued periodicals in lieu of money premiums. It has not been a success. Those who had competed for and won a prize, do not care to be dictated to as to what they shall take in the shape of

Edson Woodman, Paw Paw, thought it a good idea to distribute a limited number of periodicals, but would not advise the continuance year after year. Diplomas three of a kind. Mr. Little wanted to know show fit as I have seen them. the necessity of going out of the State for periodicals, when we have such excellent I visited a brother living at that mentioned yearling ewes were sired by farm journals at home; he thought we could overdo the diploma business. A diploma should not be given for a money

consideration less than \$25. "Trials of Speed."-T. R. Harrison said

community. Mr. Davis, of Niles, said they had trotsame day as the Paw Paw fair, that fully

miums and expenses; and if a race promishis judgment, was the policy to pursue to | Martin. make the fair a success.

A. B. Copley, of the Volinia Farmers' State Agricultural Society on the Agricul- turf, then the race must be called a success. If, as is alleged, everybody is found at the grand stand during the trials of should be charged the same as for the the care of their stock to run after the race, then it must detract from the value the physical, the student on leaving col. be a disorganizer that is fatal to a real

were that the management of fairs were in a state of nature are more healthy, not the conservators of public morals, and breed more uniformly, and give better that they must in some way hedge against of lessening the price per hour is not a a failure to produre the funds necessary to make it a financial success. The tone of sentiment in the community where the fair is located must be the gauge of action. It is not the province of the board (except by egotism) to say what is evil, and fairs must be run on business principles. These views were held by Baker, Adams, Sherwood and Baldwin, and opposed by Copley,

The arguments on so widely divergent agreeing to disagree was carried out to its

The paper by Prof. Samuel Johnson of they go on the principle that students shall of the Educated Farmer to the Community and the State," was a masterly production, carrying conviction to every mind. believe that the labor is remunerative. It A brief synopsis could but give a glimpse can afford to await its publication.

Following the paper came the topic

crystalized in the following resolution, which was passed. Resolved:-That side shows and other

Group of American Merino Ewes Owned by E. B. Welch, Paw Paw, Mich.

miscellaneous attractions which do not bear the semblance of gambling, or getting something for nothing, are helpers in fair management.

The time having arrived for fixing the place of the next meeting, and for the election of officers, the invitation, through Mr. Baker, to hold the next annual meeting-at Lansing, was considered, and by a motion from A. C. Glidden was decided

The election of officers resulted as folows: President, William Ball, Hamburg; Vice-President, Ben. B. Baker, Lansing; Secretary, Frank Little, Kalamazoo; Executive Committee, C. H. Sherwood, Watervleit; A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw, H. Hinds, Stanton.

place. I then went to Rochester I found him in good health and spirits. I expected to be able to purchase some ram that it seems to be the central idea with lambs and yearlings from him, but I arrivsome managers of county fairs, that they ed too late, as he had sold them to A. M. Willett, Muir, Ionia Co., Mich., the week At our last fair we did offer large pre- before. I found his flock in good condimiums for fast horses, and it brought a tron, though not in show fit. He has reclass of persons who were no credit to any served from his sales seven ram lambs and one yearling. The reserved ram lambs were the best I saw in the State, and of ing at their fair, they had a remarkably two or three of them the Martins have well behaved crowd; and as it was on the high nopes. They were sired by Result 282 A. M. R., and he is said to have explained where all the bummers were. been a remarkably good sire of rams. The Mr. Baldwin, Berrien County: Managers | rams used in his flock this year are Reliaof fairs usually cast about to see how best | ble 285 A. M. R., and Jason Jr. 6, Verthey can raise the money to pay the pre- mont Atwood Club. He was bred by Jen es to furnish the needed revenue, that, in This ram is owned in company with Peter

Club, did not know what was meant by Martin. Three of the ewes appear in the success. If the fair was intended as a re- cut on this page. I have raised a ram hearty diener we inspected his flock. Withsort for gamblers and rowdys, if it is to lamb from one of the eight ewes which I port of the committee appointed by the teach our young men all the tricks of the would like my brother breeders to see. He flock was looking in prime condition, and have only 80 acres of newly improved was sired by Reliable 285, A. M. R.

The next place visited was Peter Martin's. I found his flock in good, thriving in connection with a college education speed, leaving their committee work, or condition; though none of them had been housed they show a capacity for roughing to make a name, one of them, we beit, and still retain a fine showy appeartal instruction is received at the expense of of the lessons to be learned at a fair, and ance; in fact I found no flocks in that sec | Fair. His horses, (of which he has some tion in that high, showy state that is seen in sheep coming here from Vermont. The The arguments in favor of trials of speed | New York men seemed to think that sheep satisfaction to purchasers. Here I saw the ram Reliable in whom the Martins have great faith, which I have reason to believe well founded. He is two years old, weighs about 160 lbs., stands up squarely on all fours, is well wrinkled, especially on the underside-a strong point with the Martins'-has medium length of fleece, and will here are in good order, the fences need shear heavy. The half interest in him was sold to Howland Sherman, of Avon, when

sheared 28 lbs.

BREEDERS OF WESTERN NEW 50 breeding ewes, 15 yearling ewes, about YORK.

PAW PAW, Mich., Feb. 9, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Having recently returned from a hurried trip in western New York, in which I with them. They are now at my place Editor Michigan Farmer. thought your numerous readers would be interested, I will summarize it as follows: I arrived at Batavia via. the New York | pecially those who have made recent pur- ed ashes as a top dressing, as is answered by Central Road. Called first on Mr. S. B. soon lose their value to stock men, es- Lusk, and found him carrying a large compare notes. The rams used in this flock says: "In the process of leaching, the pecially when they are awarded two or flock of good sheep, though not in as good for the past ten years are Harry Dean 229 active elements have run off in the lye.

> and took the Rush stage 10 miles a promising young ram, now stands at the south, and stopped at George F. Martin's. nings & Dean, owners of the Stowell flock.

Last year I purchased eight one and two year old ewes and nine rams of G. F.

My next visit was in company with G. G uld. called on your old friend Ezra keeping and left a balance of \$34.23, or in views were very moderate in tone, and gen. F. Martin, to F. B. Pierson's, of Avon, Mead. This farm is one of the best in other words, left me in debt to the flock tlemanly in bearing, and the principle of where I purchased 18 yearling ewes, his this town, being well fenced, drained and \$34.23. To show that I did not over estientire crop of that age. Mr. Pierson has | in a high state of cultivation, with a large | mate the value of the lambs, I will quote made a point to breed for a large, rather | flock of Durham or Leicester sheep. He | the following sales that I have made from smooth surface, with a long staple of the the Agricultural College, on "The duty delaine type. His breeding ewes are very quiring what he intended doing with such | yearling wethers for \$3 per head, and large, and show great constitution. The ram at the head of his flock is Cass Spencer 452, A. M. R., he is a low, heavy Suart, and all you Merino fellows, with sold six yearling rams at an average of \$13 built sheep, with long staple, and has lambs."

The next flock was that of Silas Hill-

Clark ram at the head of his flock, which I learned was not a popular strain of blood in western New York, especially with the After leaving Hillman's we hauled up at Howland Sherman's, at Avon, where we

spent the night. His flock consists of 50 bright and early your humble servant was breeding ewes, 15 yearling ewes, about 25 back prepared to purchase him, and sucewe lambs, about 2C one and two year old ceeded. His pedigree runs thus: Ram, rams, and 18 ram lambs. They are of O. C. Beal's No. 1, Vermont Register, medium size, compactly built, with a dense | bred by F. H. Dean. Sire, Little Wrinkfleece of medium length. His ewe lambs ley, Jr., he by Little Wrinkly, Sr., he by were the best I saw, and I heard it re- Hammond's Sweepstakes. Dam of No. 1 marked that they were the best lot in wes- was sired by Little Wrinkley, Jr., was tern New York. He also had some very purchased of Hammond. The above choice lam's; they were sired by Reliable sheep are from pure ----- hold on! wait

of good medium size, compact in form, with good length of staple, fairly well 20 ewe lambs, and about as many ram lambs. The yearling ewes are especially fine. He did not intend selling them, but my tempt-ing offer induced him to part where they can be seen and handled by In your paper of January 31. "A Suball who will take the trouble to come, es- scriber" inquiries as to the value of leachchases of Vermont sheep, who can thus A. C. G., who, in discussing the question, A. M. R., Peck and Goodrich 433, Cor- Scarcely a trace of any of them remains I then started for Churchville, where poral 405, and Echo 360. The above Peck and Goodrich, and Corporal. Echo, out.

The flocks of New York are wintering the writer of which says that "the loss well, and the sheep men are anticipating a occasioned by leaching is chiefly of potash, healthy lamb drop. Their sales have been the lime and the phosphoric acid remainsatisfactory, though not at as high prices, they think, as in Vermont. They claim to want to live and let live, believing as they do that those extreme prices are detrimental to the general interests of breeders.

Among the Farmers of Genesce County.

SOUTH GRAND BLANC, Feb. 5, '82,

To the Editor Michigan Farmer: Feeling more like running around lately than performing any kind of manual labor, we have visited some of the flocks of Merinos in this neighborhood. We called, in company with G. W. Stuart, upon Mr. J. H. Thompson: we found him full of life and good nature, (by the way, that was before the Chapman letter appeared in your columns), and after partaking of a out going into details we may say that his unless we are much mistaken, his L. P. Clark ram that he is now using will prove one of the best stock getters in the State; he has also two yearling rams that are sure lieve, captured the red ribbon at the State

shown around by his son Edward, who is now home superintending the farm. He owns a large flock of pure bred Merinos; he has bred them for years, and although bestowing on them no extra care he considers them very profitable. The buildings some repair, but it is a beautiful home, all gathered by a life of industry and thrift. We next, in company with Mr. Jeff.

was full of his quaint humor and on our in- them: The last of July, 1881, I sold 18 large sheep, he informed us that he "intended supplying Dewey, Thompson, 50 per head. In October and November I

Our next visit was in company with Mr. James Huff and D. Scott to the farm of man, of Avon; he has a good flock, but O. C. Beals. Mr. Beals was away from hear more facts and figures from the grade "Side shows and Miscellaneous Attrac- having sold all his surplus stock I did not home, but we were kindly received and Shropshire Downs. H. B. Angella. Topic: "Membership and Exhibitors' Silas Moody, of Gratiot Co., appoints strict in stock entries and in manufactures. tions." The discussion on the topic was look them over very closely. He has a entertained by his father, a vigoro us old Forest Hill, Gratiot County, Mich.

seemed to take pleasure in showing their stock, which consists of eight pure bred Shorthorns, none of which were in show condition, but in good breeding order. At the head of this herd stands the white and roan bull Triumph, two years old, sired by W. Whitfield's Geneva Lewis. This animal has many good points, and (we believe) is for sale. They have another light roan bull, Magnet, bred by Enos Goodrich, of Tuscola. This is a very promising young bull, and is intended to take Triumph's place when old enough. A heifer calf next attracted our attention, sired by Stuart's Independence, dam, Eugenie by Whitfield's Geneva Lewis. This calf was pronounced by all the gentlemen present, the handsomest calf they ever beheld. She is white and red, and in our judgment a perfect model. Their flock of thoroughbred Merino sheep, consists of 40 breeding ewes and three rams, all in excellent breeding order, showing good care but no coddling. At the head of this flock was the celebrated stock ram, Tom Thumb, the sire of Stuart's stock ram Tommy. By a casual remark we learned from Mr. Beals that they could use him no longer, and the next morning 285, which ram he is now breeding from.

The next flock looked over was that of Thompson, S. Lamb, and that other fel-Justin Goodrich, of Lima. His flock is low who dare not tell his name, (I hope it is not Enos Goodrich, Sr., for I have but recovered from his last castigation,) get this thing straightened. Anyway I have TRIP AMONG THE SHEEP wrinkled, and some highly so. He had the sheep to console myself with, and he is worth more, even though I cannot trace him back to Moses, than the name of pure Atwood would be without the sheep.

When Doctors Disagree

except potash." Phosphorix acid is mentioned among the active elements leached

In the same paper is another article, from the N. Y. Times, on "the value of ashes," ing nearly intact."

I remember reading an item in the N Y. Times to the effect that leached ashes retained their phosphoric acid, which the leaching did not remove.

Now, which is right? It is important to know whether this valuable fertilizer and element of plant growth, phosphoric acid is or is not contained in leached askes. as in those unleached.

Facts and Figures To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Having noticed the discussions respecting the comparative values of cross-bred sheep, and being very much interested, (as I keep a few sheep), I would like to put in a word. Perhaps I will pass for, in your judgment, what Mr. Moore styles himself, "an unenlightened, one horse farmer." I am young and green, and bought 52 high grade Merino ewes in Livingston and Washteraw Counties, with the following result, which I copy from the book account that I have kept with my flock:

1880. June 14, by 411 ibs 2 ozs. of wool from ewes \$ 158 28 at 381/c per lb...... \$
June 14, by 15 lbs. washed wool from ram at

June 14, by 48 lambs at \$2 50 per head....... 120 60

Thus, it will be seen, that the 53 sheep in one year paid their cost and for their eight of the poorest yearling ewes for \$2 66 per head, and in December I was offered \$5 33 per head for 16 yearling ewes. Now, gentlemen, I would like to

Che Farm.

Permanence of Manures.

At a late meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, reported by the Husbandman, the discussion turned upon the length of time during which a coating of manure will benefit successive crops. One speaker said that it was impossible to say how much of a heavy covering of manure is taken up by any single crop. The benefits are sometimes distributed over several years. The un ertain element in computing the value of manure is this distribution through successive crops. Bes'des, there is something to be credited to the action of manure in releasing fertility latent before its application -the changed condition that permits crops to appropriate what was already in the soil, but not available without manure. Sometimes an application of manure shows plainly through several succeeding crops. As a rule, he doubted if a good dressing is more than one-third appropriated by the next grain crop. Auother said that cabbage would take all the enchents contained in a dressing of manure, and the next speaker declared that though it might take all the elements it could appropriate, there would be something left for wheat or oats or corn-elements that cabbage can not use. The best crop of wheat he ever raised was on land that came into his possession after it had been used steadily for oats so long that the crop had run down to twenty-two bushels to the acre. He fitted that land for wheat and got forty-four bushels. The oats had exhausted elements that went into their composition, but without manure there was something left for wheat.

W. S. Carpenter, a member of the club, says: "Manuring heavily is like eating a great deal. I take a great deal of food, but to balance the account, I must work a great deal. If I fail to do that, there is a pen alty-sickness. I may eat and work, but, without the work, very moderate eating is better than full indulgence. So with land,-if manured heavily it must turn off heavy crops, or the farmer who pays the cost will get sick. Give me manure and I will try to get good crops, but I have to try without fall supply, for manure can not be bought at such rates as will leave profit in grain crops. Now I must say that my opinions have changed some hat about the ways of using manure to get the most profit out of it, but I have a rule that I can stand by: get the manure in the soil, no matter how, so it gets in the earth with a little covering. Oace in the soil it is safe: there is nothing to lose. Pile and rot. handle and expose it, and there is wastewaste, besides labor lost. I would rather have two loads raw, than rotted into one load;-yes, one and a half loads raw, than two roued into one. For my use the soil will take care of all the value when the raw manure is put into it, and it will ex tract the fertilizing elements, no matter how raw the manure when it goes in. I do not accept the theory that raw manure is not good for wheat. No doubt that fine manure is better, but even wheat will stand raw manure in the soil, and if it doesn't take all there is in it the next crop will get something. I do not believe any single grain crop will exhaust a heavy dressing of manure. Fobacco may do it, so far as the elements it appropriates are concerned, but even after that crop something would be left to support a succeeding grain crop-and tobacco is more exhausting to the land than anything else we

Injured Corn.

The Massachusetts Ploughman comments on the damage done to corn by moisture and heat, and the consequent loss of feeding qualities, as follows:

"Few farmers realize to what extent corn is injured by being left in the field in wet weather until it becomes mouldy, or by shelling it before it is perfectly dry, and storing it in large masses, nor do they fully understand the difference between their own corn, which has been harvested at just the right time and in the best condition, and the corn that has been transported a long distance, and been stored many weeks in large masses; and they often fai to discover the difference between the meal they buy all ground and the meal that they get from corn that they buy. This is not because there is no difference. but probably because they do not watch the result as closely as they should.

"The immense quantity of corn that is

grown and carried to distant markets by the farmers of the West, renders it difficult, if not impossible, to harvest it and store it so as to keep it perfectly sweet. We have every reason to believe that large quantities are put on the market in a condition so bad that it would be impossible to retail it in the kernel; so it is steamed, dried, and ground into meal, and put on the market as meal from merchantable corn, and sold at prices far above its value. If the farmer must buy his grain, he should always buy the best corn he can find in the market, and get it ground by a reliable miller. He will then have some idea of the meal. But even then, if the corn has been stored in large masses for any great ength of time, its value will be much less than meal from corn of his own growing. Any one who will step into a grain store, and take up a handful of corn that has been transported a long distance, and care fully look it over and pick out every damaged kernel, will be surprised at the large number: if he examine the damaged kernels closely, he will be still further surprised to find how badly some of them are damaged.

"The great mistake which some make is in buying what is sold for second quality, because they can get it a few cents cheaper. The difference in quality is always more than the difference in price. The poor much fattening qualities as the good, but it often in ures the health of the animals sound corn, and have it ground in need of fertilizing."

quantities to be used in a few weeks, for meal cannot be kept in large quantities as well as the corn.

Too Much Churning.

Prof. L. B. Arnold quotes C. A. Green's recipe for making butter come quickly in winter, and follows it by a few comments on the subject:

"Heat the milk as soon as strained (but not to the boiling point), which causes the cream to rise in twelve hours. When ready to churn, warm the cream to the proper temperature, then stir with a spoon, in one direction, 300 times without stopping. Churn immediately, and the butter will come in from five to fifteen minutes. A small piece of pulverized saltpetre added to the cream also helps to bring the butter quickly."

"When at this season of the year the nutriment supplied to cows is insufficient, either from deficient quantity, or, what is more common, from its being so ripe and slow to digest that they cannot utilize enough to support their bodies and a flow of milk and a large and rapidly growing fœtus at the same time, the latter will also absorb so much vitality from the gradually failing milk glands that their secretions become imperfect, impairing the milk both in quality and quantity. Then comes the tug of war with the churn. Then comes from Biddy or the boys who have worked to exhaustion with butter no nearer in prospect than at the beginning, the exclamation, 'What does all the cream?"

"The difficulty in churning can gen erally be relieved by a more generous diet, consisting of an extra daily ration of oatmeal, oil meal and roots, or some a stock horse. - Western Sportsman. similar food. But if this cannot be done, the churning can be much improved by setting the fresh milk over a kettle of boiling water and heating it to about to a correspondent of the Courier-Journal, 145 deg., or till the wrinkles in the skin as follows: which will form on the surface chase each other over the milk in quick succession. Then, without cooling, set away for the cream to rise. It will soon come up quickly and if churned while fresh, without waiting till it becomes excessively sour and stale, it will churn easily, whether the witches are burnt out of it or not, or whether it is stirred all the time one way, or to the right or to the left.

"If it should be necessary to hold cream and saltpetre in equal parts, pulverized and dissolved and well stirred into a galto make the churning easier. It takes longer to churn the cream from a cow when farrow than when she is fresh. It is not a good practice, therefore, to mix cows recently in milk, if it is to be made into butter, as its cream will be so much longer in churning that most of it will be left with the buttermilk. When the milking season is well advanced the difference in churning is less, and the farrow cow's milk can be mixed with better advantage."

How to Save Seed. G. F. Needham, of Washington, writes to

the Rural World as follows:

"'How to prevent crops from deterior ating,' is a most important question, lying at the foundation of all agri-ultural and 'multiply and replenish.' no matter as to the particular quality. 'The survival of the fittest' governs the result. But nature's operations are too slow for our short lives so the business of the cultivator is to aid mother Nature, and thus reach the best results in the shortest periods.

"It is a fact too well known that, ordi narily, crops deteriorate, and this, for one reason, because the seed becomes weakened. The story of 'Dreer's Improved Lima bean' will illustrate the idea and explain the whole modus operandi of saving of seed.

"Some years ago a gardener asked our Mr. Saunders how he could improve the Lima bean. He was told to find, if possible, a pod having at least four beans; the next season to plant the one, the largest and best of these; the next season to select as before one bean, the one which not only seemed to the eye the largest and best; but the one that could weigh the most, and then to pursue this method for several years. The result we all know is a really great improvement of 'hat delicious vegetable.

"One has asked why are our melons so inferior nowadays? The answer is that pains are not taken in saving the seed. There is a variety of musk melon sold by one of our seedsmen, the "Hunter' melon, which illustrates this point. A Mr. Hunter received, years since from abroad, seeds of a very choice melon. These were planted. and the seed of only the very best were saved. In this manner has the seed been selected, and now after more than twenty years this variety commands the highest price in our markets, and the seed sells for \$3 per pound, while other varieties can be had for fifty cents and are dear at that.

"I have seen a stalk of corn | earing ten ears. Of course, this nine-fold increase came from selecting the seed, at first, of a stalk that bore two good ears, then there would be a few with three ears, and so on until the grand result was reached. I know that many farmers say that if they can get one good ear on each stalk they will be satisfied. Well, such are not very particular, and will buy corn from a neighbor's crib and plant the best of this, Of course, they get only an ordinary crop. Is not this the reason that growing Indian corn has become such a poor and unpaying business? For my part, I will let the itiots grow this corn, and I will purchase

it in the fall for less than \$2 per barrel. "We have many new varieties of wheat, but if I were growing it I would screen out from one hundred bushels say one bushel quality not only does not possess near as of the largest and plumpest berries, and sowing this, would, the next season, do likewise, and would ultimately get the to an extent far beyond what is saved in very best seed wheat. There is one other price. Most of the farmers have the idea involved in this matter to which we remedy in their own hands, namely, all need to take heed. It is the seed that ble for animal increase is apparently about 50 raise their own corn. Failing in this, impoverishes the soil. The more seed the they should buy only the highest grade of greater the drain, and therefore the greater

Brood Mares.

If those who contemplate breeding one or many trotters, either for profit or pleasure, would exercise more judgment in the selection of their brood mares, and not depend entirely upon the stallion for all ditions. The land must be well adapted to the desired excellencies in the foal, they the growth of the beet, and it must be located would be much more generally successful, and have much less cause to denounce this his own team deliver his beets and carry and that well bred horse as worthless because he failed to produce a Maud S. or a St. Julien out of their twenty five dollar mare. But we are not going to preach a sermon upon this subject to day, although the text is a prolific one-our intention being merely to call attention to one among many brood mares that have proved a fortune to their owners. Alma Master, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Estella, by imp. Australian, is the mare we allude to When Dr. A. S. Talbert of Lexington, Ky., bought her for \$500 he was in quite moderate circumstances, and some of his friends thought the purchase smacked of extravagance; and then to breed her to a high priced stallion like George Wilkes, capped the climax, and had the Doctor been so unfortunate as to become financial ly embarrassed the wiseacres would have forthwith charged all the trouble to his in vestment in horse-flesh. But the result has vindicated the soundness of the Doctor's judgment. Alcantara was Alma Mater's first produce, and Alcyone the next, and both are fast trotters. Alcantara was sold for \$20,000, and his breeder wisely invested in a beautiful farm, and laid the found ation for a fortune by securing a few brood mares that compare favorably with his first purchase. For Alcvone he refused an offer of \$10,000, preferring to retain him as

Tanning Skins. Skins can be tanned or tawed, according

Shave off with a sharp knife all flesh adhering to the skin, then wash thoroughly with warm water and strong soap both the hair and flesh side of the skin. After being cleansed, stretch the skin tightly upon a hoard, with the flesh side up, and apply and rub well into a composition of equal parts of common salt and alum. After the com position has been applied, put the skinstill on the board-in a shaded place to dry, and when dry rub with the hand until longer than desirable to accumulate a the surplus composition is removed and churning, a common teaspoonful of borax the skin is pliable. If it is desired to color the wool the dye should be prepared luke. warm, and the skin dipped into it and lon of cream, will very much prolong its colored the desired shade after being keeping and improve the butter, and help cleansed, and before the salt and alum com position is applied.

A CINCINNATI lard dealer says most of the so-called refined lard is a combination the milk of a farrow cow with that of of good lard, hog grease, oleomargarine, stearine and common tallow. It is made in large quantities in Cincinnati, Chicago St. Louis, New York and Cleveland, and everywhere in the United States. Large quantities go to Cuba and Europe. He dropped down suddenly one night, I forgot says the tallow was added to the hog grease, stearine and oleomargarine to give the compound a certain required lard-like stifiness, but the bogus quality of the nearly so, and the thermometer indicated article was discovered as soon as it was put in the skillet and began to melt. Then it gave forth the odor of tallow and greasy provements' and tried again. This time compounds, which was offensive to the the wise man, the hired girl and I took olfactories, and gave a bad smell to bis- turns and watched the machine for 21 days horticultural presperity. Nature's law is cuits, griddle cakes and the like. The and nights, and at the end of our vigil we only way the consumer could get a pure counted 18 chicks from 200 eggs. That article of lard was to go into the market and get leaf lard and render it out, or buy what is called kettle lard.

> THE Board of Health of New York has during the last fortnight been doing very essential service to the poor of the city in bringing to trial and conviction in the Court of special sessions about sixty venders of impure and adulterated milk on whom fines from \$250 to \$5 were imposed and levied to the amount of \$2,200, which it is honed will have the effect of putting an end to the nefarious system of trafficking in one of the greatest blessings conferred by a Supreme Being on the human race. namely, pure milk from the cow.

Agricultural Items.

A Duchess County farmer says, in the Country Gentleman: To get grass started on poorland, which is tillable, and where there s not much manure, the land should be thoroughly cultivated, and dressed with what manure there is, made fine and barrowed in, and the grass seed-clover and timothy-sowed without any grain. It is a mistake to suppose that some grain, growing with the grass, is a necessary protection to it, by keeping it shaded while very small. The moisture, which the grain draws away from the grass, is more necessary to the grass than the shading could be. It will probably have some weeds the first year, when it should be moved in proper time. It will be a rare thing if after that there is not a good crop of grass. And where there are good crops of grass there comes fer-

"RUSTICUS," in the Ohio Farmer, declines complain of their corn rotting in the shock. He says it is owing to too great haste to cut want to sow the corn ground to wheat, a is the best staple food when properly varislovenly way of farming of which he does not approve. He says: "The spaces occupied by the shocks are lost for that season and the roots of the old stalks poison the ground for the wheat. How do they? The sap remaining in them sours from a fermentation which it sets up. This is worse where the corn stalks are standing.

ECONOMY of food is promoted by diminish ing the demand for heat and work. An animal at rest in a stall will increase in weight far more than an animal taking active exer cise on the same diet. In the same way the increase from a given weight of food will be less in winter than in spring or autumn, a far arger proportion of food being consumed for the production of heat when the animal is economy of feeding animals under cover dur- wheat or corn for supper, is good fare, but ing winter. If, however, the temperature ecomes so high as to considerably increase the perspiration, waste of food again takes place, heat being consumed in the evaporation of water. The temperature most favor deg. Fahr. Quietness and freedom from excitement are essential to rapid fattening The absence of strong light is also desirable

sugar: "It seems very evident that with the present price of sugar, and with the present machinery for manufacturing, a profit can be obtained only under the most favorable conso near the factory that the farmer can with back to his farm his portion of beet pulp; this he must be prepared to keep in good condition, until he can feed it out to the best advantage; and the manufactory must be located where it is surrounded with a sufficient num poor condition. ber of farmers, who not only have the proper soil but who are willing to raise a aufficient amount of beets every year to supply the factory to its fullest capacity. When all of these conditions can be secured there will be some

The Poultry Pard.

prospect for success in business:"

About Incubators.

"Fanny Field" is awake on the subject of incubators. She has seen the "ad of a man who promises to furnish directions for making the "Common Sense Incubator" for \$2, and has a doubting heart as to the purely benevolent character of his motives, so she writes to the Ohio Farmer that a man who will take the trouble to order the printed directions for making a cheap incubator, and then send them post paid to all who desire them for just what they cost him, throwing in his time, postage and the money paid for advertising, must be brimful of the "milk of human kindness," and then relates her experience with "printed directions"

"The directions, for which I paid \$2, were plain, oh, very plain, but all the same I couldn't make the thing. It took a carpenter nearly three days to get it in running order, and when finished, instead of the \$5 that was to cover the cost of making, it had cost me nearly \$15. Cheap enough!' I exclaimed. 'Looks like the Old Harry,' said the wise man, and besides the blamed thing won't work -it is not constructed on scientific principles!'

'What do I care for science or beauty if it will only hatch chickens?'

'But it won't.' 'Wait and see,' I replied, and he did wait, with an amount of faith that astonishes me now when I think of it. I filled the machine with eggs, but I couldn't get the temperature inside up to the required degree. After fussing with it for a week took out the eggs, made 'improvements that cost over \$7 and started again. Af en working the thing three days and finding that I could keep the temperature within three or four degrees of the right pitch, I filled her up with eggs, tended carefully and waited, but I didn't wait long. One day I came in from a three hours' ride and found my incubator up to 110 degrees. I regulated things and worried along a week longer; at the end of that time the mercury to wake up to fix up the fire in the hatch ing room and regulate the incubator, and in the morning the eggs were cold, or 50 degrees, but I kept the eggs in 21 days, then threw them away, put on more 'imincubator is for sale cheap.

Poultry Notes.

It is generally conceded by the majority of poultry breeders that a meat diet is essential during cold weather, when worms, bugs and insects are not to be found by the birds. But though considered necessary to atone for the lost insect food it should be used sparingly and not fed too often to young fowls.

In winter and early spring, to keep up egg production, the fowls must have something to work on. The best way to supply them, if there is not enough of waste meat scraps from the breeder's table to meet the required demand, is to get scraps from the butcher or slaughter house. The waste meat, offal, and the bloody pieces which are unsalable can be bought for a cent or two a pound.

The best way to utilize these scraps and to render them more digestible and nutritous is to cut them into fine pieces, put them into a boiler with plenty of water and boil them until the bones separate from the flesh. Then stir corn meal into the liquid until it makes a thick mush, season with salt and pepper, and cook till done. Feed this when cold to the poultry and they will eat it with evident relish; besides you have a most excellent food which will keep during cold weather.

Our experience is in favor of cooking the meat. It goes further, is more nourishing and less injurious if overfed than in a raw state. Sheep's heads, shanks, livers and bone pieces can be utilized in this way, to waste any sympathy upon farmers who and the soup mixed in with meal or scalded with wheat and seasoned to suit. Young fowls should be fed sparingly with t up, the reason of the haste being that they flesh; meat, grain and cooked vegetables

In Winter, when Jack Frost demands so much heat to counter-balance his icy touch, we must keep our fowls comfortably warm, and feed them on such food as will supply the requisite amount of heat. It is true, corn is a most excellent winter food, in connection with other grain, to enable stock to successfully withstand the cold, but it is poor grain to produce eggs. Buckwheat is good for winter use. It is heating and stimulating and in duces early laying. A warm mess of wheat middlings, potatoes and scraps of meat makes an excellent breakfast. These combine heat, nutriment and egg properliving in a cold atmosphere. Hence the ties. Buckwheat or oats for dinner, and though good in their way fowls require

green food besides. Hens or pullets that have been fed on this or on a similar kind of fare during the few months of winter will in the early spring be laying freely. To keep this up it is necessary that the food should be varied and of good quality. The produc-

THE Massachusetts Ploughman very truly tion of an egg a day, or one every other says in reference to the raising of beets for day, is a strain on the strength and capacity of a hen. At this season fowls cannot forage for their food, and are entirely dependentupon what is given them. But we can overdo this thing-they should have all they will eat up clean, but never overfed. Fowls kept up to their full vigor during winter will produce eggs correspondingly strong and healthy, and the chicks will thrive and grow better than when hatched from eggs laid by hens in a neglected or

> To have hens lay in winter, they must not only be liberally fed, but the food should be of a quality that contains albuminoids and fat. The natural food of the fowl consists of seed, insects, vegetable matter, etc. The food in winter should be varied, and consist of grain, animal matter, cabbage, onions, turnips, potatoes, and fine cut hav. These are substitutes for the natural food and the best that can be had. Of course there are ways of preparing to make them more agreeable and stimulating, by knowing the wants and tastes of the fowls that will suggest themselves to the poulterer, but even with all these, the fowls must be kept warm, healthy and clean, and have plenty of eggsbell matter by them to lay well .- Poultry Monthly.

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MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich

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To a person with some acquaintance with the practice of the members of the South Haven Pomological Society, participating in the discussions reported in the issue of the FARMER of the 24th ult., as well as that of others, whose unreported practice has doubtless helped to supply the basis for the conclusions there announced, the opinions there expressed might supply occasion for amusement, were not the possible influence of conclusions so confidently

> thus lightly treated. We are not disposed to deny that, with the practice of these gentlemen and their co-laborers, their conclusions that the Wilson is the only strawberry really satisfactory for market purposes is a legitimate one. We are informed that Triomphe de Gand is unprofitable and unsatisfactory. True, as they grow it, and all others, in matted rows! A very slight acquaintance with the history of commercial strawberry culture for the last thirty years would have assured them that a trial of it would be a waste of time and money, unless on rich, strong soils with high, thorough culture in hills, and with a market to appreciate superior quality. This was the position, clearly taken and freely announced by the

nut forth of too grave a character to be

of Pittsburgh, Penn. Jucunda is also condemned for a similar reason and because it is too soft. Its thirty years history might also have enabled them to reach their conclusion without a trial: there are, however, very good apparent reasons to doubt whether these experimentors have not been growing another variety under that name.

original introducer, the late Rev. J. Knox,

A very si gular as well as significant circumstance in connection with the discussion is, that while the Wilson is put so prominently forward on account of its ability to bear hardship generally, the second most desirable berry, in the estimation of these same men, should be the Crescent-a variety, like the Wilson, well qualified to take care of itself, in spite of neglect, but in almost every other respect as unlike it as possible-lacking in size, poor in quality, soft in texture and with nothing to recommend it in the market but quantity-with no valuable peculiarity, so far as the cultivation is concerned, beyond such as have already secured it the cognomen of "The Lazy Man's Strawberry."

We have aimed to state what we believe to be the essential facts in the case, as a means of adding force to another fact, important to the case, as we regard it, viz. that, so far as we are informed, commercial growers of the strawberry here, without exception within our acquaintance, manage their plantations upon the "matted row" system-a system tha renders clean culture next to impossible, but usually, at least with the two prominent sorts already named, secures quantity, with little regard for anything else.

We know full well that quality alone is at a discount with the great mass of city consumers, and we know equally well that there are several other varieties which under only moderately good management will and do greatly surpass those named in all the qualities necessary to a profitable result, while free from some serious objections which lie against the two favorites

As has been frequently remarked heretofore, not alone by us, by any means, the fact of the preference of a large class of growers for the Wilson and the Crescent is believed to be a serious drawback upon the profitableness of strawberry culture. They enable the indifferent or thriftless cultivator to maintain a position in the market and to reap such pecuniary results as to encourage h.s continuance, while such sorts as Sharpless, Cumberland, Triomphe, Seth Boyden, Seneca Queen, Marvin and Bidwell, although doubtless far more profitable under the thorough and judicious treatment of efficient, intelligent and experienced cultivators, would perhaps drive them out of the field by slow starvation, and thus leave the way clear for such elevation of the standard of culture, as well as of market requirement, as might place the whole business upon a plane at once more reputable and profit-

As justification of our objection to the Wilson and Crescent, we refer confidently to the freely expressed opinions of the most successful as well as intelligent strawberry growers of our country. We may also repeat the conviction heretofore expressed, with the force of added assurance of its correctness, that while the aid of the commercial grower has beyond doubt been valuable in the organization and effective conduct of horticultural organizations, its tendency has too generally been to the discouragement of actual progress, by lowering the standard of requirement to a mere compliance with the demands of a market, which more commonly knows and cares little for anything beyond what can be clearly indicated to the uneducated

Comparatively few commercial growers within our sphere of observation allow themselves to contribute either money, labor or thought to the improvement of either varieties or processes, until others shall have developed at least a probability that something valuable to them personally may be accomplished, while at the same time no amount of superiority will be regarded, unless it shall be found susceptible of returning a superior result to the pocket, rather than to the surroundings that so frequently money cannot purchase, but which still go so far toward creating the attractions of what we are wont to designate as home.

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICUL-

TURAL SOCIETY.

The winter meeting of the State Hortiary 28, and the place selected is Hudson, Lenawee County. The meeting is to be held in connection with the Farmers'

Union, and a large attendance of fruitgrowers and farmers is confidently looked for. The programme extends over three days, commencing on Tuesday evening. February 28. Secretary Garfield sends us STRAWBERRIES, VS. THE SOUTH the following list of topics that are to be called up for discussion:

> A-PRIMARY HORTICULTURE. 1 Seed growing.
> 2 Michigan nursery stock.
> 3 The children's garden. B-MECHANICAL HORTICULTURE. 1 Imp'ements. 2 Buildings. 3 Packages.

C-HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION. 1 In the schools. In the home.

Apprenticeship.
In the college. 5 In associations.6 Experience and observation.

D-HORTICULTURE AS AN ADJUNCT OF THE FARM. 1 The orchard. 2 The garden.
3 About the house.
4 In the house.
4 Upon the highway.

POMOLOGY AND THE POCKET BOOK. 1 The market-how to reach and ma-2 Honest packing. 3 The knife—when and how to use it 4 Advertising at Fairs. 5 Fruit raising for money as a part of mixed husbandry.

Local committees on reception, entertainment, exhibit and music have already ourside of Hudson and vicinity, should drop a postal card to Mr. C. B. Stowell, the State Society.

Flower Gardens.

J. J. H. Gregory, a successful seedsman of Marblehead, Mass., says in the American Cultivator.

"We can get the largest returns from by planting shrubs and perennials. These will all know when spring has come without any thought on the part of the gardener, and with but little outlay of care will make their annual returns of blossoms with each revolving year. But let those Horticulture in the Channel Islands who plan on a larger scale, but whose means are limited, invest as large a proportion of their fund devoted to flowers as possible in the self-seeding annuals. These include many of our finest flowers, among which are the verbena, balsam, oetunia, sweet alyssum, abronia umbellata, candytuft, catchfly, cockscomb, tall convolvul s, corcopsis, escholotzia, lark spur, hibiscus, ipomea, marigolds, mignonette, poppy, salphiglossis and pansy. All of these can be depended upon to mature their seed every season, if planted of the house, like trees. Geraniums are in the open ground by the first of June, and every one of them if allowed to go to seed will show a progress of a thousandfold each year. The aster may be added to the list, but it cannot always be depended upon to mature its seed when planted in the open ground.

"This list includes the majority of the most brilliant flowers of our gardens, and when it is considered that five cents will purchase a package of seed of nearly all of these, and ten cents of the remainder, and that when once planted no further outlay will be needed for a generation, even those housewives who are driven by hard neessity to exercise the utmost frugality, if with a small area at command, can afford a garden for their own pleasure and the cultivation of the love of the beautiful in bramble and other wild plants, and the one-third of it ever came up. I consefacts worth noting relative to these self-seeders. 1. That the quality of the flowers whole is softened by the ivy clinging, duently resolved never again to sow oats twining, and covering everything with its without first trying if it would properly turing themists.

| Author | Author | Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Manufacturing themists. | Author | Aut their growing families. There are a few eeders. 1. That the quality of the flower does not deteriorate when nature is allow ed to sow them year after year. 2. That these self sown seed come up earlier, bloom earlier, and under the same conditions of room and food the plants from them are more vigorous than those raised from hand sown seed. 3. That owing to the shallow planting required a large portion of seed planted by hand is apt to fail, not obtaining sufficient moisture at the surface to enable them to vegetate; or, if a heavy rain falls soon after planting, are liable to be washed out, or if high winds prevail, the covering soil and the seed itself is likely to be blown away.

"To get their best development from these self-sown plants, a caution is needed and that with some emphasis-thin your plants very boldly. Begin the thinning process when they are an inch high. It is safe to say that not one lady in a hundred has the courage to thin her plants as liberally as is necessary to obtain their natural form and the largest and best display of the flowers; and, further, that what little thinning is done is done too late, leaving the plants remaining both slender

and tender. "It requires a considerable degree of she finds her garden at mid-spring covered with numberless vigorous young plantsconsidering, as she involuntarily does, the one, that it has the capacity to bear numberless beautiful flowers-to grasp them pets so crully, and the result is that in allongs to every plant of the garden; it is safe discovery of the alizarine process of Turto say that every one of the hundreds of key red dyeing. cultural Society is announced for Febru- varieties found in our gardens would display the beauty of symmetry in its pro- this neighborhood from the time when the

normal form."

Fruit Growing in Utah.

"On a visit last September to Brigham City, Utah, I called on a noted horticulturist of that section, Mr. Faulkner. I would say here that this country depends entirely on irrigation, although the rains are moving westward, and all the western territories tell of a greatly increased rainfall. A neat cottage, a white fence in front, a crowd of hybrid perpetual roses in bloom on a green lawn, at once arrest attention. but I came to this garden to see the grapes. The Muscatels and Sweetwaters were glorious, in great bunches of three pounds and over. Then in the next row were Ives (Mr. F. said 'Black Ives'), Concord, Diana, Delaware and Iona loaded with rich fruit. An eastern grape-grower would say that Mr. F.'s style of growing is not the way, but its success tells the story. The trellises are flat: such as we would make for tomatoes at the East. Under these, as wanted, runs a small stream of water. The atmosphere being dry here, mildew is unknown, and the fruit mature rich with juice and sugar.

"A fine orchard of apples, crabs and plums, loaded with fruit, all trimmed been selected. All who are to attend from in pyramidal shape, was very attractive. Coe's Golden Drop, Imperial and German prunes were loaded. Mr. Faulkner said Hudson, Michigan, or to the Secretary of he cuts back his trees as he does his grape vines, shortening in each year's growth hence he has fruit every year. The pears excelled all in their management. Imagine a Louise Bonne loaded with fruit on a trellis 5 feet high! The trunk was perhaps 5 inches in diameter, and commencing a foot from the ground, four laterals on each side, 12 feet long, were carefully our flower gardens for the labor invested trained. Besides this, he had a lot of espaliers, which would challenge the best talent of the East. A dwarf pear, which was loaded to the ground with great pears -Eudale St. Germain-was very attrac-

> W. P. Hazard's address before the Agricultural Convention at Washington, men-

tions the beautiful surroundings of the homes of farmers: 'We saw camelia trees over twelve inches in diameter and thirty feet from one edge of the shadow to the other, covered with many buds and flowers, of the purest white or delicate shades of pink and crimson. They are almost constantly in bloom. Fuchsias here grow as high as the cornice standard, and bloom all winter. The arbutus ripens its winter strawberry. The magnolia is a noble tree. The noted Guernsey lily, though originally from Janan, flowers freely everywhere, as well as all the Cape bulbs. The gladiolus, ixia.and Belladonna lily are to be seen in profuse blooming. We saw almost every species of tropical plants growing in the pursery grounds in the open air, and rhododendrons

in the richest bloom and variety of color. "As we drive along the excellent roads and past the adorned grounds of the houses, we cannot fail to be gratified with the exquisite floral display and the abuneach side either by hedges of holly, or by dark green foliage, while overhead we have shelter from the Ilex or evergreen always retaining its bright green foliage, varied by the elm and the beech. Trees are not much fancied by the farmers, as they harbor birds, but they are allowed to grow in the hedge banks along the roads for the fuel they furnish; and consequently they are kept so trimmed as to spoil their beauty. Few things are more unsightly than these tall tree trunks in winter, with diminutive switches or branches growing from every side of them. These are constantly pollared and made into fag gots for the open fire places or ovens

which are found in all country houses." Pure Wine Without Grapes.

The increasing use and production of fabricated wines in this country giving rise | warm wagon-house, and piled the ears up to serious apprehension, if not to actual panic, among the vineyard proprietors of and it has the advantage of a warmer atwestern Switzerland. The prosperity of several cantons is based either wholly or in haps is the best plan in such an almost unpart on the success of grape-growing, and anything that threatens to hinder the production or curtail the consumption of wine naturally creates great alarm. Adulteratmoral courage for our housewife when ed wine can be dealt with. It is easily detected. It is injurious to health, and thousands of hectolitres of deleterious stuff are every year confiscated and destroyed. possibilities wrapped up in each individual But the merely fabricated article contains all the constituents of real wine, and the most careful analyst can find nothing in it with fingers that seem wanton, and throw that he does not find in the fermented them by scores to be trodden under foot. Juice of the grape. It is composed of 90 She can rarely bring herself to treat her per cent, of water, 5 to 10 per cent of alcohol, and 4 to 5 per cent of tannin. The most every garden may be seen ten plants water, which costs the grape growoccupying the space needed for the full er as much as any other of the constituents development of one, all crowding each of wine, costs the fabricator next to nothother out of all shape and comeliness, and ing; the tannin and the alcohol he extracts finally pushing up a few struggling terminal from imported raisins. Thus the liquor flowers to beg a gleam of sunlight. Ac. he concocts can be vended at a very low cept good advice; believe in the "survival price. At twenty-five francs the hectoof the fittest" and thin boldly. Make litre (about twenty-eight cents a gallon) three thinnings; the first when an inch in the manufacturer of this article can make height; again when two or three inches, a handsome profit, and as the retailer sells and finally in a week from this thin to as it at the rate of nine cents a quart, his few as your conscience will allow, then gains reach nearly 100 per cent-five or shut your eyes and pull up at least half of six times more, probably, than he gains what remains. Have you ever seen the by the sale of natural, undiluted wine. normal form of our common garden Nor is this all. Experiments are being flowering plants? When crowded into an | made with a view to find a chemical substiarea of a few square inches, none of them tute for the raisins used in the manufachas liberty to reveal itself to us. Even ture, in which event fabricated wine could that small plant, the pansy, or the portu- be produced at a cost little exceeding that laca, requires a square foot of room to of slightly alcoholized water, and grape enable it to develop the symmetry of its growing would be as utterly ruined as structure: and this word symmetry be- madder cultivation has been ruined by the

The making of wine artificially dates in portions were it allowed to develop its phylloxera began its ravages among the

come an extensive and profitable trade. A gentleman of Omaha, Neb. who has The difficulty of putting it down, especialbeen visiting in the western States, writes ly in Switzerland, where the Constitution to the Country Gentleman in reference to guarantees the fullest liberty of commerce, horticulture as seen in one locality in seems almost insuperable. There is no law whereby a man can be prevented from manufacturing an article which he calls fabricated wine and selling it to whomsoever will buy. He does not deceive anybody, and he gives fair value for the consideration he receives. The retailers, it is true, are in a different position. They do not profess to sell fabricated wine, and their customers are doubtless under the impression that the liquor served out to them is wine and nothing but wine. How are they to know that it is not? If one of them, more suspicious than the rest, takes a sample to the public analyst, he will simply be told that it contains all the constituents of good wine and no substance that good wine ought not to contain. Connoisseurs might possibly find the flavor not altogether to their liking, but among people who drink wine at 9c or 10c a quart, connoisseurs are few and far between, and there in a vast deal of genuine wine which in bouquet leaves much to be desired,-London Times.

Dried Foods.

At present we export to Europe about 6,000,000 pounds of evaporated apples. The process is extremely simple. The fruit is "cored" and sliced into pieces one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness; it is then exposed to sulphur fumes, which arrest all fermentation, and then to a dry hot blast of air, which reduces it to about half its original weight. The sulphur fumigation prevents the fruit from becoming dark, and after drying it is almost as white as when first cut. Simple as is this process, it costs about twice as much as drying the fruit in the sun, but such is the saving in weight and flavor that it is preferred, and evaporated apples sell to day in the European markets for fifteen cents a

An old produce dealer interested in the European export trade told an Evening Post reporter that in view of the astound ing magnitude of the export trade in food products, it would not be surprising to hear of attempts at compressing or drying every product of the country. The same process as that applied to apples has been used with some success with peaches, and some berries that can be grown cheaply, and as the export of dried food products increases, the import is constantly decreas ing. The raisins from California promise to drive all foreign raisins out of our markets. There are vineyards of hundred of acres in Placer, El Dorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, and other counties, given up to growing and drying grapes, partly by evaporation and partly by sun heat.

The Testing of Seeds.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph advises farmers of the expediency of testing the germinating powers of the seeds which they intend to sow this spring, and says:

"I learned by dear-bought experience last spring that it would not do to depend upon appearance alone in the matter of sowing oats. I put in six acres with as nice bright oats as ever was, and for ought I knew perfectly clear of any bad smell; but it failed to germin ate, or at least not more than ontaging destroyed.

Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. Tetter dried up It is perfectly harmless. Fevere and sick Persons relieved and refreshe by bathing with Proph lactic Fluid added to the water. Catarrh relieved & cured. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Sears prevented.

PREVENTED. "I learned by dear-bought experience dant perfume. The roads are bordered on nice bright oats as ever was, and for banks of earth upon which grow the gorse | bad smell; but it failed to germin or furze, the butcher's broom, or the ate, or at least not more than taking a handful and putting it in a vesoak, which is the most common tree, and sel filled with earth and setting it in a warm place. If it does not show evident signs of growing in eight or ten days, I would procure other seed and thus save much vexation and trouble, besides the loss consequent upon reaping a crop of

weeds instead of grain. "Also, as to the matter of saving seedcorn. My practice for several years past has been to select the best and ripest ears of corn in the fall when we are gathering the general crop, and place them on slatted shelves, where they will lay exposed to the air so the heart may be perfectly dry before extreme freezing weather sets in. Last fall we adopted a different plan, selecting the corn as usual, but instead of placing the ears on shelves, we nailed narrow strips on the under-side of the joist in a to the floor. Space is thus economized, mosphere through the winter. This per-

CALIFORNIA grapes were sold at the vineyards last year, for shipping to the Eastern markets, for two cents per pound, and it cost a cent and a half more for boxes and packing. The railroads charged \$800 carload of ten tons to take them to Chicago. The grower thinks that the railroads made the most money out of the crop.

precedented cold winter as the last."

Horticultural Notes.

It has been discovered that cabbages may be prevented from rotting after freezing simply by cutting them open, or by making one or two incisions in them with a knife. After freezing, the cabbage commences to decay in the center, caused by the heating inside. When opened sufficiently to let out the heated gases and to enable them to become cool at the center, they will not decay. A lady is entitled to the credit of making this very im portant discovery.

A FRENCH chemist, M. Raspall, says that vhen helived at Brussels, Belgium, he had in his garden a number of trees, the trunks of which were half eaten by insects, and the branches dry and leafless. In the spring he cut off all the dry branches and rubbed the bark clean and smooth, then brushed it over with aloes dissolved in warm water. The insects refused to accept their meals from the trees thus embittered, and the latter grew healthy and bore plenty of fruit.

THE Toronto Globe says damage done to fruit trees by rabbits which girdle them may often be remedied in the following manner Cut several scions from the tree of last year's growth, and long enough entirely to bridge over the girdled part, with two or three inches to spare on both ends. Cut notches in vineyards of France, and it has now be- the sound bark above and below the girdled

parts. Then secure the scions in place by means of bandages and grafting wax to keep out the rain. The success of the operation depends upon the perfectness of the juncture between the inner bark of the scions and the inner bark of the tree."

DR. VAN MONS, of Belgium, who originated several new and valuable pears, held the theory that the seed of a good pear would produce an inferior fruit, and that to improve our fruits we must plant the seeds of wild fruits and re-plant their seeds for several successive generations. But he overlooked cross fertilization by the pollen of improved pears. Francis Dana, of Roxbury, selected the seeds of the best varieties of pears, which had been cro-sed with other choice varieties. and the fine kinds obtained by him are a refutation of Van Mons's theory, and a demonstration that sowing the seed of the finest varieties, which have grown in proximity to each other, is the true road to success. This work is still onward.

G. Cowing, in the Indiana Farmer, says: "At the last meeting of the Indiana State Hort'cultural Society, Dr. Boyd termed Kentucky the lazy man's strawberry. The doctor's estimate of it is correct. I have a bed of it, an eighth of an ac e in extent, which has received no cultivation for three years past, and yet has constantly furnished a liberal quantity of fine large berries for market, and now presents a more thrifty and promising ap pearance than it did one year ago. But there are a few varieties that are more productive. and the lazy man should not overlook Green Prolificand Crescent Seedling, when searching for varieties able to take care of themselves. Crescent, Green Prolific and Champion are the most productive varieties ever cultivated, and may be termed the poor man's strawber-

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ANDRES

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. -

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JOSEPH KUHN,

Attorney for Assignee

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MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 11th day of F bruary, A. D. 1876, executed by William Ott, and Elizabeth Ott, his wife, of the city of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, to the German Roman Catholic St Joseph's Liebesbund Beneficial Society, of Detroit, Michigan, and recorded on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 1.10 o'clock, P. M., in lib r 121 of mortgages, on page 35, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by said German Roman Catholic St Joseph's Liebesbund Beneficial Society to Angelina Ott, by indenture dated July 13, 1881, and recorded November 14th, 18-1, in liber 20 of assignments of mortgages on page 98, in the Register's office for Wayne o ounty a oresaid, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of three hundred, eighty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents (381 67-100. and no roce eedings at law or in equity baving been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; notice is theref re hereby gi en, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder, on 'THURNDAY, he TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY A. D. 1882, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the 'ircuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said m rtgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of iand, situated in the city of Detroit, Count of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as all that certain piece or parcel of iand, situated in the city of Detroit, Count of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as all that certain piece or parcel of iand, situated in the city of Detroit, Count of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as all that certain piece or barcel of iand, situated in the city of Detroit, count of Wayne and State of Michigan, DETROIT AND RAY CITY DIVISION Bay City & Saginaw Ex.....*9.25 a m *11 25 a i Bay City & Saginaw Ex......*5.00 p m *9.55 p i Mackinaw Express, with

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Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there on New York and Beston.

Ticket offices, 154 deferson ave, and at Depot.

W. H. HURLBURT,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

DETROIT, Nov 7, 1881

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car *Daily except Sundays C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

Fort Wayne& Jackson R.R THE SKORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, r cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Lv. Bay City... 5 25 p. m. 7 00 s. m. Saginaw ... 6 30 7 58 Lansing ... 9 25 10 25 G'd Rapids, 10 20 5 40 Detroit ... 9 50 7 00 Ann Arbor.. 11 17 8 40 Jackson 7 15 a. m. 12 00 m. Ar. Fort Wayne, 11 15 4 20 p. m. Ar, Fort Wayne, 11 15 4 20p, m. 9 30 â, m.

NORTH EXPRESS,
LV, Fort Wayne, 11 45 a, m. 5 00 p, m.

Ar, Anburn Jc., 12 45 p, m. 6 00 3 00

Jackson..... 3 40 p, m. 9 23 p, m. 9 25 a, m.

Ann Arbor... 5 07

Detroit..... 6 30 11 40 11 50

G'd Rapids, 10 30 7 20 a, m. 4 30 p, m.

Lansing... 5 35 3 20

Saginary 8 95 10 55

Saginaw. . 8 25 10 55 Bay City... 9 20 p. m. 11 55 a. m. All trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterloo on Mondays, not Sudnays. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt General Superintendent.

On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, train ill arrive and depart from Detroit as follows

...11:15

A train also leaves Detroit at : 45 a. m., gr-

riving at Howard City at 11.55 noon; returning leaves Howard City at 9:40 a m., arriv

ing at Detroit at 4:70 p. m. CONNECTIONS.

Detroit, with Railroads diverging.

Plymouth, with Flint & Pere Marquette R.y.

Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indians R. R.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD

To take effect May 23, 1881.

TRAINS WESTWARD. Ev'g Exp.

...... 7.10 А. М.

Trains are run by Chicago time. All trains

5.55 P. M. 7.15 P. M. 7.42 7.58

wM. F. PARKER, Supt., Ypsilanti, Mich

Plymouth 5:50
Riwell 7:58
Thicago Junction 9:02

heridan..... 8:45

R. R.
J. B. MD LLLIKEN W.
Gen'l Supt.
Detroit

Hillsdale Dep...... 7.50

Bankers.

North Adams...

Ypsilanti....



The MECHANICAL ORCUINETTE is the

Dated Detroit, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1881.
ANGELINA OTT,
JOSEPH KUHN,
Mortgagee.

UMPHREYS'
OMEOPATHIC
SPECIFICS.

nule. So fe and Sure Med cines for the present Aos.

Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations, Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations, Worm Kever, Worm Colic, Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants Diarrhea of Children or Adults.

Dysentary, Griping, Billious Colic, Chole a Morbus, Vomiting, Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.

Neuralgi, Toothache, Faceache, Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo Dyypepsia, Ellious Stomach, Sippressed or Painful Periods, Whites, too Profuse Periods, Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing.

Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Fructions, Rheumaisan, Rheumateria, Rheumateria, Sippressed or Colic, Croup, Cough, Croup, Colif, Fever, Agues Piles, Billnd or Bleeding.

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JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strengtl Restorer Ever Used. It cures Rheumatism. rarker's

Hair Balsam,
The Best, Cleanest, and Bitters

Sleeplessness, & diseaess of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver & Kidneys, & is entirely different from Bitters The Best, Cleanest, and Bitters, Ginger Essence:

Most Economical Hair Dressand other Tonics, as his never intoxicates, Hiscon youthful color to gray hair.

Soc. and \$1 sizes. Large Saving Buying Dollar Size. CREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Depots toot of Third Street and foot of Brus treet. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the de-LEAVE. (De

ARRIVE. + Except Monday *Sundays excepted ‡Daily. Through sleeping cars on all night trains, and Parlor cars on day trains. The only road east running Dining Cars.

WM. ROBINSON, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit. WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass'r Agent. Hamilton.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUKEE RAILWAY. October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depo

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:

Trains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 a. M. for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.

Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven Sleeping Oar attached.

Trains Arrive— Trains Arrivo—
Trains Arrivo—
Through Mail, 5:20 p. m.
Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m
Night Express, 10:30 p. m.
Holly Express, 8:00 a. m.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit. WABASH, St. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R. Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run on Chicago time.

Trains leave Third Street depot, via Toledo Detroit time: 7.40 a. m.; 3.00 p. m.; 8.05 p. m. *Daily Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both

depots.
W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Ticket Agent.
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

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CORAL GUDE will tell how to get and grow them.
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Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine
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Spectmen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for
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State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial

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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 120,923 bu, while the shipments were 50,146 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 4 was 18.027.998 bu, against 27,608,000 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows an increase in the amount in sight the previous week of 271,556 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 608, 400 bu, against 621,218 bu the previous week, and 842,643 bu the corresponding week in 1881. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 459,399 bu, against 482,453 bu the previous week. and for the last eight weeks 5,065,859 bu, against 11,035,723 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 825,593 bu., against 1,293,178 bu. at the same date in 1881.

The past week has been one of feverish excitement, and at one time it looked as if the markets were on the verge of a panic. The break commenced in St. Louis, where parties who were large holders, either through losing confidence in the future of the market, or through inability to carry their loads any longer, began selling out. In an instant the news spread, and every one rushed to sell out. There was a wild scene for a time, and prices dropped out of sight, sweeping some firms off their feet, and causing beavy losses to a number of others. The panic spread to Chicago, but the results were not so disastrous as at St. Louis. The decline in prices, however, was very marked, and was from 8 to 10c | there sho p r bu on futures, but a slight reaction has si ce taken place. In our own market the decline was nearly as heavy, No. 1 lows: white closing Saturday at \$1 301 against \$1 365 one week previous. Trading during the week was quite active, but confined largely to futures. Of cash wheat 130 carloads were sold against 210 the previous week, and of futures 5,261,000 bushelsabout one third of the entire wheat crop of the State.

Yesterday the market opened at a decline of 1 to 14c from closing terms of noon, when there was a slight reaction, red made no record. Other markets were in about the same condition as our own. weakness that prevailed last week.

	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2.
	extra	white	white	1red.
Jan. 14	0 00	1 36	0 00	1 38
** 16	0 00	1 3534	0 00	1 38
14 17 second	0 00	1 3534	0 06	1 3716
4. 18	0 00	1 3336	1 3216	1 3816
** 19	0 00	1 37	0 00	1 39
4 20	0 00	1 37%	0 00	0 00
" 21	0 00	1 373%	0 00	0 00
** 23 ************	0 00	1 39	0 00	1 41
" 24 ·······	0 00	1 3916	1 34	1 411/6
66 25	0 00	1 391/8	0 00	1 4:16
46 96 **********	0 00	1 377/8	0 00	1 411%
at 97	0 00	1 38	0 00	0 00
	0 00	1 371/2	0 00	1 4016
44 30	0 00	1 361/8	0 00	1 39
44 31	0 00	1 371/4	0 00	1 40
Feb. 1		1 37	0 00	1 3916
46 2		1 37	0 00	1 393%
6 3	0 00	1 367/8	0 00	1 391/2
4		1 365%	0 00	1 3934
11 G	0 00	1 3634	1 33	0 00
" 7	0 00	1 36	0 00	0 00
· 8	0 00	1 35	1 30	1 38
" 9	0 00	1 8034	1 28	1 351/2
" 10	0 00	1 311/4	1 27	0 35
. 11		1 :016	1 27	0 00
" 13	0 00	1 27	1 30	0 00

The following statement will show the closing prices of the various deals each day from Monday when the decline commenced, until Saturday:

Feb. March. April. May. June. Monday ... \$1 834 \$1 874 \$1 870 \$1 346 \$1 884 \$1 876 \$1 809 \$1 834 \$1 876 \$1 809 \$1 834 \$1 876 \$1 809 \$1 834 \$1 876 \$1 809 \$1 834 \$1 884 \$1 809 \$1 834 \$1 The following statement shows the prices

of futures on Monday of last week as compared with those of yesterday:

 March
 1 87%
 1 27

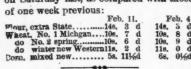
 April
 1 40
 1 29

 May
 1 39%
 1 29

 June
 1 384
 1 289

 Jusy
 1 314
 1 25

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool marke on Saturday last, as compared with those



CORN AND OATS

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 37,634 bu, and the shipments were 300 bu. The visible supply in the country on Feb. 4 amounted to 18,-313,139 bu. against 16,499,062 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 3,526,280 bu against 5,337,139 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the past week of 496.978 bu. The amount of this grain held in store in this city on Saturday was 29 343 bu. against 14,805 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. The week has closed with a dull and declining mar- | Western roll, choice......

MICHIGANFARMER ket, and holders freely offering stocks at the decline. For No. 2 spot corn 61c was about the best offer on Saturday, with 611c bid for February deliveries. There are few buyers in the market even at the decline noted. Other markets are in about the same condition as our own. In Chicago the range of prices is also lower, No. 2 being quoted at 57c per bu. against 601c last week. February delivery is quoted at 57c, March 57gc and 62g to 62gc for April. At Toledo the market closed quiet, with 601c the quotations for No. 2 spot and February corn. The Liverpool market is reported easier at 5s. 111d. against 6s. 01d. one week ago. The break in wheat has seriously affected all other grains, and the market will probably show continued weakness for some time, induced by a decided decline in the demand.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 15,077 bu, and the shipments were 1.075 bu. The visible supply but compared with the slow, of this grain in the country on Feb. 4 tone of shippers, appear quite full." was 3,180,306 bu against 3,443,994 bu at The Liverpool market is quoted dull at the corresponding date last year. The ex ports to Europe during the last eight weeks report. were only 34 bu. against 540 bu, for the corresponding weeks last year. The stocks WOOL.

held in store here on Saturday were 22,-302 bu. against 9,406 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. Oats are also lower and weak, but the decline has not been so marked as in wheat and corn. No. 1 white are worth about 47c, No. 2 do. 46c, and No. mixed 441c. But few oats are moving, the demand at present being very light. In Chicago the market closed lower but active, No. 1 mixed selling at 40% c per bu. against 41½c one week ago. Futures closed at 40%c for February, 40%c for March, 40%c for April and 43%c May. It is probable that the decline in this grain has touched bottom, and that reaction will result if prices are pushed ower by the weakness of holders and their anxiety to realize.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Our local hop market is entirely unchanged, not enough business doing to define the real position of the market Prices from store still range from 25 to 27c per lb. for good to choice State hops, while growers realize 2 to 3c per lb. under these figures. At the east the interior markets are all steady, with growers hold ing with considerable firmuess. In New York city the situation is hardly as strong as a week ago, and quotations on choice are a shade lower. The foreign markets are all firm, with an upward tendency. The N. Y. Bulletin says:

"Prices show no material change one way or another, but the tendency seems a little in buyers' favor, and our extreme figures for the several grades are realized only on small lots. The lethargic condition of the market seems due to indifference on the part of all buyers rather than to an excessive supply, and for this reason a decline in prices seems improbable unless ald be more pressure to sell than exists at the present time.

Quotations in that market are as fol-

N. Y. State, crop of 1881, choice,

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 13,709 bu, and the shipments were 3,495 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country Feb. 4 was Saturday, and continued to decline up to 2.792,782 bu against 3,405 281 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. The mar and the market closed steady at rates 10c ket appears weaker, and prices have below those of one week ago. No. 1 white declined since our last report. For State closed at \$1 27, and No. 2 do and No. 2 barley the range is from \$2 to \$2 10 per cental for good to choice samples, with malsters not free buyers at present quota and the situation was very discouraging tions. The decline is more the result of to those who expected a reaction from the | the weak feeling in all grains than from any inherent weakness in the position of The following table exhibits the daily barley. The visible supply is three quartclosing prices of wheat from January 14 ers of a million of bushels less than a year ago at this time, while the consumption ought to show an increase. But the finan cial situation is beginning to affect the grain markets, and holders of grain are losing faith in everything but the ready the people of Adrian by the mayor of that money. We should consider the present a favorable time to purchase, as everybody a papears willing to sell. In Chicago the quotations are now \$1 per bu. for No. 2, and 73c for No. 3. For March and April delivery quotations are 75c for No. 3.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. The receipts of butter in this market the past week were 42,102 lbs, and the shipments were 23,351 lbs. The market has been active the past week, with the de mand for choice largely in excess of the supply. This has caused an improved inquiry for the medium and lower grades, and these have been taken in considerable quantities by shippers. From 25 to 26c are the best figures for choice butter, but the market shows advancing tendencies. For the lower grades from 12 to 15c are the nominal quotations. In Chicago butter has also advanced, and is quoted firm at 41 to 43c per lb for fancy creamery, 34 to 37c per lb for fair to choice do, 32 to 36c for choice dairy, and 26 to 28c for fair to genuine, and the latter has been arrested good do. The demand there is also for the and placed under \$5,000 bonds for a conchoice grades, which are in light supply. In New York the market is reported firm and higher, with the advance more the result of light receipts than any increased activity in the trade. Quotations are 45 to 46c per lb., fancy State; 42 to 43c for choice creamery, and 35 to 41c forfair to good. The N. Y. Bulletin, in its review of the market, says:

"The situation of affairs on the general market remains just about the same as at butter is not only scarce but extremely difficult to find, while a fancy quality has become something of a curiosity, and as a result sellers retain all the advantage at full and advancing cost. Demand cannot e called active; indeed, has unquestion ably become somewhat curtailed by the addition to cost, but the support of the position is the present paucity of supplies and no general indication that any addi tion can immediately be reached.

Quotations for Western in tha	t 1	mar
are higher, and closed as follows:	:	
Western imitation creamery	34	04
Western dairy, choice	84	a:
Western dairy, good to prime	28	@
Western dairy, ordinary to fair	20	2
Western factory, June, fine	18	0
Western factory, gener I run	14	@1
Western factory, fair to good		
Western factory, choice current makes	83	@

Cheese showed neither receipts nor shipthese figures. In Chicago there is a steady market at unchanged figures, with the increams are quoted at 10 to 11c, part skim properly answered. flats, choice, at 91 to 92c, and common do at 6 to 8c per lb. In New York the market is weak and lower, and business is slow and dragging. Quotations are as follows: Fancy State factory 13c, choice 12½ to 12½c, prime 11½ to 12½c, and fair to good, 10 to 111c; prime Ohio flats, 101 to 12c, and best do 121. The N. Y.

Bulletin savs: "Cheese is still under neglect, unless offered very cheap, and with exception of choice and fancy, holders are offering cheap, the market showing a weak point through Supplies are falling away somewhat

64s. per cwt. a decline of 1s since our last

The wool markets have been more active the past week, and the sales at the eastern points all show an increase. At Boston the sales of the past week amounted to 2,234,550 lbs domestle, and 974,500 lbs of foreign. While prices show no quotable change, holders have shown more disposition to dispose of their stocks on the basis of current quotations, and on some of the lower grades buyers are said to have been favored to some slight extent. Fine fleeces, however, are as firm as ever. Quotations for Michigan X and above are 42 to 43c, and of choice Ohio XX 45c. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

" Dealers have been rather more willing to meet the views of buyers on all except the finest grades of fleeces and pulled; and buyers on the other hand have been more willing to purchase desirable stock, and th general opening of heavy weight woolen tuis week has naturally caused more at-tention to be paid to the raw material. Prices are not quotably changed in any direction, though 47c has been the outsid figure for No. 1 clothing fleeces this week Fine delaines and No. 1 combing are a strong as heretofore, and are well sought for. X and XX clothing fleeces have sold at about the same prices as heretofore, and though there appears to be some tendency o over-quote these grades, yet 45c would still appear to be a fair quotation for choice Onio XX and 42 to 43c for Michigan and above. A holder of 35,000 lbs of wool in a good Ohio county writes that he has been offered 42c on board the cars there, and inquires whether he would do to consign the wool to a friend of his in He would probably not net over 42c if his merchandise were sent here and sold on the present market. The woo would grade, he says, 12,000 lbs XX, 18, 000 the combing and delaine, and 5,000 the No. 2 and coarse fleeces. It is very easy to figure, therefore, at the quotations for those grades, that the wool would yield but little more than a commission above 42c after paying the freight to

The New York market is reported prices as a week ago. The U. S. Economist thus refers to the market:

"During the past week there have been number of our leading mills in the mar ket, and a very considerable quantity of coarse, medium and fine grades have gone into consumption. We have ot seen as many of the large mills of th country in our market during one week as luring that just passed. Their purchases ha e been carefully made, but at the same time they have served to put more nerve gs generally, while their nur here. Fine wool yet stands as the firmes wool in the market, as day by day it be comes a clearer matter that stocks of all kinds of fine wool, both clothing and delaine, are getting reduced. All fine wool will surely be wanted, and we think, take the market to-day, and it presents a firme spect than it did even one week ago when it was very strong, and hence, it be comes clearer than all supplies of good wool are good property now.

THE sensation the past week has been the discovery of an attempted swindle on city, Mr. Thomas J. Navin. The council had under discussion the issue of \$150.000 in bonds for the erection of a new system of water works, but the opposition was so strong that the resolution bonding the city Butterfly 2nd 7687. for that amount bad not yet passed. Mayor Navin had the bonds prepared, induced the city treasurer to sign them, and then attempted their negotiation in New York The scheme was discovered, and a the first show of trouble M:. Navin van isbed completely, and left the other city officials who were either his accomplices or dupes in the swindle, to stand the results. The eastern parties assert that they did not pay Navin any money on the bonds, but no one believes them, it being thought that they wish the matter hushed up, as it reflects upon their credit as business men. It is very probable that the swindle will not hurt the citizens of Adrian, as the bonds are not regular. I is asserted, however, that the signatures of Recorder Stanton and Treasurer Jewell are spiracy to defraud. Other parties in Adrian are also suspected of knowing something about the affair. Navin was the "solid" man of the "Only Lung Pad Co.," of this city, which swindled more country publishers than any other institution in ten years past. It is a good thing Adrian has got rid of him.

"L. A. C." of Jackson Co., this State makes some inquiries regarding a party who is taking orders for a nursery situated at Waterloo, N. Y. We have no means of knowing who L. A. C. is, or even if he is a subscriber, and we must, in all cases have name of correspondent before we can give attention to such a request. We will say, however, that it is very risky business to depend upon the assurances of a tree agent, who may or may not represent the parties he claims to. In this case the never think of sending an order to an unknown firm for fruit trees and taking the chance of their turning out as represented. An orchard is not something to be renewed is for years. Would it not be safer to Canfield.

trust your orders to a reputable firm whom ments the past week. The market has been | you know to be careful and reliable, even firm all week, and the advance noted in if the first cost is a little more, than take in our last has been well sustained, and the word of a traveling tree peddler of prices are quoted at 14½ to 15c per lb for fine well made stock, with holders firm at may be all right, but the chances are against it in nine cases out of ten. If you will send us your correct address we will quiry mostly for choice stock. Full have the legal question submitted to us

Stock Notes.

MR. E. H. TOLMAGE, of the firm of Tolmage & Keeney, Tipton, Lenawee Co., is in Vermont after another lot of sheep.

MR. W. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mil's, Washtenaw Co., has purchased 24 thoroughbred American Merino ewes of Mr. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, at a cost of \$50 per head, or \$1,200, making his flock of thoroughbreds number over fifty.

MR. C. M. FELLOWS, of Manchester, President of the Michigan State Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association, has left for Vermont for another lot of fine wools. The demand for sheep seems to grow larger each week, and apparently from legitimate sources.

THE Van Giesen Bros., of Clinton, Lena. wee County, the well known sheep breed ers, having sold out their flock as close as they care to, have started for Vermont for stock to enable them to meet the wants of their customers. At this rate we think our sheep men better buy up the Green Mountain State, and move it bodily into Michigan. We would thus get all their sheep, and some good settlers as well.

WILLIAM BALL, of Himburg, has sold to Mr. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills, the four year old bull Lord Barrington 2nd 30115 by the 23rd Duke of Air frie 19393, out o mported Duchess of Bedford 2nd by Duke of Oxford and Gloster (28436) runing through the Barrington family. Lord Barrington 2nd was awarded the Sweepstakes prize (a diplom i) at the last State Fair for the best bull of any age. As a stock getter he stands among the first in the State, and Mr. Boyden has added to his herd of Shorthorns much value by placing Lord Barrington 2d at its head.

MR. WM. GRAHAM, of Rochester, Oakland Co., who has been breeding Shorthorns for some years, announces in this issue that he has some stock for sale. His herd was commenced about four years ago by the purchase of two cows with their calves from Mr. E. B. Thompson, and a cow and calf from P. E. White of Northville, Wayne Co. He has since added to his herd the cow 24 Queen of Maplebanks by 2d Duke of Hillsdare 9863; Daisy Dean 13th by Earl of Springwood, and two heifers from same dams purchased by C. H. Gibbs of Avon, Oakland Co. Also last spring Victoria Duchess 13th by Marquis of Oxford 39861 out of Victoria Duchess 6th by 23d Duke of Airdrie, at steady for all desirable wools, both foreign the Port Huron sale. He also purchased and domestic, at about the same range of of A. S. Brooks the bull Oxford Prince by Red Prince 24568, Red Prince by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393 out of Oxford Rose 2d. In all Mr. Graham has now twenty-one head, and he invites inspection of his stock by any one who wishes to purchase.

> MR. L. L. BROOKS, of Novi, Oakland County, reports the following sales from his herd of Shorthorns:

To St. Johns & Sliter, Utica, Mich., two year old bull Red Bear, siled by Red Prince 24568, out of Maybell 3rd (Vol. P. 393), by 11th Dake of Hilldale 18987 To Albert Warren, Ovid, Mich., bull calf Red Bear 1st, got by Red Bear 36684 out of Red Bird (Vol 19, P. 14814) by 11th Duke of Hillsdale 13987. To W. D. Underwood, New Haven.

Shiawassee Co., bull calf Echo, got by Red Bear 36684, out of Rosebud 2nd (Vol. 19, P. 14814), by Oxford Lad 12555. To Frank S. Burron, editor of the Mid-land Sun, bull calf Gazette, got by Summit Airdrie 3rd 27978, out of Camilla 4th (Vo

20. P. 15536) by 11th Duke of Hillsdale

land Sun. one two year old heifer Maggie, got by R-d Prince 24568 out of Lulu (Vol. 19, P. 14664) by Little John 10858.

To Frank S. Barton, editor of the Midland Sun. cow Melody 2nd (Vol. 15, P. 761), got by Chance 4636 out of Melody by

MR. THOMAS BIRKETT, of Base Lake, proprietor of the Dover Mills herd of Shorthorns, sends us the following.

"I have sold the Hon. Wm. Ball, Hamburg, Mich., the bull calf Grand Duke of Kirklevington. I know of but one better b ed bull in this State; there may be as good an individual animal but I don't know where to find him; at the age of ten months lacking two days, he weighed 980 lbs, in ordinary flesh. I bought him for my own use, and would not have sold im at anything near the price (\$750) had I not decided to sell my entire herd either at private sale or at auction, about April 1st. I have a few well bred young bulls and heifers (the get of Imp. 2nd Duke of Kirklevington 26276) of the Kirklevingtons, Gwynnes, Princess and other popular families, that I am offering for sale on

easonable terms. 'I enclose the pedigree of the bull calf, it will bear printing in full: GRAND DUKE OF KIRKLEVINGTON,-Red

with white marks; calved March 14th, 1881; bred by Avery & Murphy, Detroit, and owned by F. Birkett, Base Lake, got by 23d Duke of Airdrie, Birkett, Base Lake, got by 23d Duke of Airdrie, (41850).

Dam—Imported Kirklevington Princess 2d, by Grand Duke of Geneva (28756),

I dam—Kirklevington Luchess 9th by Grand Duke of Clarence (28750).

2 dam Duchess of Kent by Lord Liverpool (22168).

3 dam—Kirklevington 14th by 4th Duke of Oxford (11887). ford (11387).
g dam -Kirklevington 7th by Earl of Derby (10177). g dam—Kirklevington 4th by Earl of Liverpool (9031).

(9081),
6 g dam—Kirklevington 1st by Duke of Northum-berland (1940).
7 g dam—Neil Gwynne by Belvedere (1706),
7 g Northalierton by Son of 2d Hubback (2083),
8 g daw - A cow of Mr. Bates' descended from the stock of Mr. Maynard, of Eryholme.
The 23d Duke of Airdrie was bred by A. J. Alex-ander, was sired by Royal Oxford (18774), (a pure Oxford) dam 4th Duchess of Airdrie.

THE third annual Farmers' Institute of the Armada and Macomb County Agricultural Societies will be held at the Union Church, Washington, Macomb Co., on Monday and Tuesday, February 27th and nursery is not known to us, and we should 28th. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and among those who will present papers on the occasion are Rev. J. A. Young, I. H. Butterfield, Jr., H. T. Bancroft, Loren Andrus, S. B. Cameron, every year, and when you put one out it Robt. McKay, Neil G. Reid and A. H.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of Monday, it its review of the grain trade, says:

"Spring sowings are progressing favor ably. Growing crops continue satisfactory and the position is promising. Trade is restricted in all except the best. Samples were cheaper. There was active inquiry for seed parcels of spring corn, but con-sumptive demand was slow. Foreign was remarkably quiet throughout the and very small. week, and the de supply ample. The concession of 6d to 1s Friday was insufficient to induce buy ers. The off-coast market was inanimate

Fourteen cargoes arrived, of which four were sold. The floating bulk is considerably increased. Forward trade is dull and ates generally lower. Maize everywhere is weaker and the demand nominal. Bar ley is unchanged, with a slack demand. Oats are unchanged for old, but common are rather cheaper.'

MR. FARWELL, of Illinois, has put into the first stage of legislative development the suggestion that the names of the pensioners should be printed and posted in some conspicuous place in every pension district. The present Commissioner of Pensions proposed to ferret out in another way those who may be fraudulently on the rolls. His idea is to employ 400 or 500 clerks for two or three years, and set them to work investigating into the history of each pensioner. It is possible that Con gress may adopt this suggestion. It pos sesses the great merit of calling for a big appropriation and of providing places for good many more political favorites. Mr. Farwell's method, however, is cheaper and better in every way. The bogus pensioners are pretty certain to be detected as soon as the names are printed. Publication would have the effect of enlisting every citizen in the service of the government as a detective to ascertain who are drawing money illegally from the Treasury.

A TRACEDY occurred at Washington last week in the office of the National Republi can. That paper had assailed the character of one A. M. Soteldo, and he, in company with a younger brother, visited the office to demand an apology. Mr. Barton, the city editor, refused them any satisfaction, referring them to the editor-in chief.

Soteldo struck Barton, when the two clinched. Three pistol shots were fired, one striking Barton in the side, causing a severe wound, while the other struck Soteldo in the back of the neck, paralyzing him, and from the effects of which he has since died. It now appears that the shots were fired by A. C. Soteldo, brother of the man who was killed, and were intended for Barton; but as the two were struggling together the shot struck Soteldo instead of Barton. A. C. Soteldo has been arrested to await the action of the grand jury.

MR. J. A. EVERITT, seedsman, of Watsontown. Pa., met with a serious loss on the night of January 25th, by having his entire edition of catalogues, together with all the plates, electrotypes, etc., destroyed by fire. The catalogues were almost completed at the time. Mr. Everitt says he will have another edition ready in about two weeks, and will then supply all his old friends and as many new ones as may send their names. He promises that the new catalogue for '82 will be even more elegant than ever before, and the finest work of the kind ever published, Judging from the lithographed cover which he sends us as a specimen of the work it must have been a very handsome one. This will explain why those of Mr. Everitt's customers among s have not yet received his cat: logue for the current season.

WE have received from the Association of Holstein breeders of America, through Secretary Thos. B. Wales, of Iowa City, Iowa, Volume 5 of the Holstein Herd Book. It is a well printed book, and the engravings given are of more than ordinary merit. The pedigrees are well arranged for reference, and run from No. 575 to No. 1038 in bulls, and from No. 1060 to No. 1744 in cows. There is also a com plete record of all transfers of animals recorded in volumes one to five, a list of the members and offices of the Association, and much other matter of general interest to owners of Holstein cattle.

LAST week while at Paw Paw, we came across an old Detroit boy, Mr. W. N. Johnson, one of the proprietors of the Dyckman House. We found that besides attending to the duties connected with the hotel, he has made an investment in some thoroughbred Merino sheep. His flock consists of 24 ewes, 14 ewe lambs and 8 ram lambs. Since purchasing these sheep, Mr. Johnson has been obliged to make a change in his arrangements and now offers them for sale. They will be sold at a low price, and the breeding fully guaranteed.

A CIRCULAR from Messrs. Nunn & Co. of the Scientific American, announces that the subscription books, account books, patent records, patent drawings and correspondence, being all in fire-proof safes, were not injured by the recent fire. The printing of the Scientific American and Supplement was done in another building; consequently the types, plates, presses, paper, etc., were unharmed, and no interruption of business was occasioned. New offices have been secured at No. 261 Broadway. AT the meeting of the Agricultural So

cieties at Paw Paw, Wm. Ball of Hamburg, and Mr. Little of Kalamazoo, read very interesting papers which will appear in future issues of the FARMER. We received a report of the proceedings of the executive committee of the Northeastern Agricultural Society, too late for this issue. It will appear in our next.

MR. N. TYLER, Secretary of the Oakland Co. Agricultural Society, writes us that the dates selected for holding the next fair of the Society are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1882. Judge A. C. Baldwin is President of the Society.

The Marshall Statesman says that Devillo Hubbard, whose farm is near that city, raised 16 000 bushels of shelled corn, an average of 100 bushels to the acre. Mr. Hubbard makes a specialty of corn growing.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan The Grand Rapids Eagle has an entire new dress and a new head as well.

E. F. Curtis, of Spring Lake, was drowned on the 8th while skating to a neighbor's Boyce & Blocker's foundry burned last

night, the second time within a year. An incendiary fire at Manistee on the

The formal opening of the North Hall of Adrian College, recently rebuilt, took place Niles Democrat: Alfred Garrison, of this

city, one of the earliest residents in nty, is dead. The Island mill at Frankfort burned on the th, with 100,000 feet of lumber. The loss or

the mill is \$15,000. Ypsilantian: The heaviest beef ever slaugh-fered for this market was killed on the 7th, and weighed 2,160 lbs.

Pontiac Gazette: Hon, Sehring Voohries lled at White Lake on the 8th. He had lived at White Lake 42 years. Sophie Lyons was convicted at Ann Arbor upon her third trial, for the larceny of Mrs

Allegan Journal: No bonus for a flouring mill at Hopkins, and hence no mill; \$1,000 is wanted as an inducement.

Portland Observer: Alfred Hall died on the 7th from injuries received at the burning of his house on the Saturday previous.

A new block just built in Charlotte bears the legend "Old Maids' Block," in bold black letters. It was creeted by Miss Kune. A Chesaning man last week shipped five bushels of seed corn to Dakota, where it will be planted five miles from the Black Hills.

George Vanderpool, so notorious in the celebrated Manistre murder case, is now traveling for a Utica (N. Y.) boot and shoe house. Oxford Journal: On the 9th the U. S. Marshal arrested Oscar Treat on a charge of nanufacturing and passing counterfeit silver

The Washtenaw County Pomological Society has decided that present appearances indicate a large crop of fruit the coming sea-

The Livingston County Agricultural Society elected H. Gregory president; F. O. Burt, Secretary, and Neil O'Hearz, Treasurer, last South Haven Sentinel: In Lee township

ives a girl 11 years of age, who weighs 224 counds, and is entitled to the cake as the hampion heavy weight of the State.

Yenton Gazette: E. R. Barnes, boot and shoe merchant, L. Kehn, t-ilor, A. C. Murray, photographer, and Van Sickle, borber, lost their stocks in trade by fire on the 7th. N. F. Beebe, of Pinckney, has made a

options. His liabilities are over \$40,000, on which be cannot pay five cents on the dollar. S. R. Luxmore, of Coldwater, attempted to commit suicide while walking in the streets of Bronson, by shooting himse f with a pistol. Nervous depression was the cause of the rash

keeps in his sanctum his girl's shoe, which is 17 inches long and seven inches wide. he says she is an Ohio girl and only weighs 130 pounds! The steam saw mill at Frankfort, this State,

The romantic editor of the Sanilac Reporter

known as the Island Mill, burned on Wednesday morning last, with about 100,000 feet of lumber. Loss on lumber and mill, \$13,000; Ann Arbor Register: A stock company has been organized here for the manufacture of confectiouary, with a capital of \$50,000. Operations will be begun as soon as arrange-

ments can be made, Saginaw Herald: Three prisoners escaped from the jail at Bay City on the 8th. They cut the rivers which head the bailer from plates on the ceiling with an old knife. That jail really ought to be whitewashed.

The Michigan Horticultural Society holds its February me-ting at Hudson, Lenawee County, on the 28th of the coming mouth. joining with the Farmers' Union, of Hudson and being entertained by it. A hired girl in the family of N J Ellis of

Springfield, used a squeer which had contained rat poison to dip the flour for a cake Twelve persons who are of it were made very sick thereby, but none died.

Ann Arbor Argus: There is talk of establishing a manufactory of crates and baskets cking and shipping fruits at Ann Arbor, ne Pomlegical Society has appointed a mmittee to report upon the feasibility.

Fire clay of a superior quality and unlimited quantity has been discovered under the strata of coal at the Corunna coal mines and it is proposed to erect suitable works for the purpose of utilizing it on an extensive scale. The body of Spencer King, who has been missing from Battle Creek since November,

and who had no friends to take the trouble to hunt him up, was found in the river last week, where it had evidently been for some time. On the 10th a fire at Jackson destroyed the

wholesale millinery store of J. C. Richardson & Co., and the placing works of J. B. Timber lake, involving a loss of \$13,000. Adjoining stores were flooded, and report the damage at \$4,000. At Roscommon, recently, Wm. Forsyth was carried over a 75 foot bank of the Au Sauble River, with about 250,000 feet of logs which

broke away while he was working on the rollway. He was found at the bottom of the river an hour afterward. G. W. Cowan, engineer of the steamer Michigan, who was stabbed by an intoxicated

man whom he was trying to put off the boat at Grand Haven, lies in a critical condition. Crizens of G and Haven have subscribed \$200 as a reward for the arrest of the assailant. A bridge over the Au Gres River recently

for the triple over the Antique recently broke down, and an investigation revealed the fact that the stringers of the bridge were never bolted to the piling, the bolts being found in a pile near the bridge. Trains have passed over the bridge daily for over a year. Adrian Times: Horace Savles of Palmyrs proposes to expose divers and sundry swin-ing agents at the next meeting of the Len-wee Farmers' Club, and agents of all kind are invited to be present, hear themselve abused, and defend themselves if they can.

An zealous temperance man of Port Huron L. W. Wallace, was petted with rotten eggs ipon leaving the court-room, where he had appeared as a witness against a liquor law The as-ailants were whiskey drink ers, and Mr. Wallace will prosecute them. The list of counties in sluded in the North

eas ern Agricultural Society is as follows: Genesee, Isabella, Bay, Lapeer, Gladwin, Saginaw, Midland, Gratiot, Alcona, Hurou, Tu cola, St. Clair and Oakland. The next air will be held at East Saginaw the last wee Ionia Standard: Rev. L. L. Noble, of thi toma Standard: Rev. L. L. Noble, of this city, took an overdose of thi ral and morphine to alleviate neuralgic pains. H's wife could not wake him in the morning, and though physicians were summoned prompily he only partially regained consciouness before

leath, which occurred two days later. Jackson Citizen: The statements of Mrs. Hall, matron of the Home of the Friendless, against Mrs. McNaughton, president of the society, are emphatically denied in a refutation based upon affldwits, and Dr. McNaughton charges Mrs. Hall with neglect and ill-treatment of inmates under her care.

On the evening of the 8th Frank Wix, of Commerce, was skaring on Commerce Lake with two young ladies whom he was pushing before him on a sled. The ice broke and wix and one of the ladies, Miss Blekens, were drowned. Wix might have saved himself. but exerted himself to save his companions

The Lowell Journal says that the forged draft presented to and cashed by the First National Bank of Post Huron, a week or so National Bank of 10th Indion, a week of sago, purported to be drawn by the Lowell National Bank, and that from the style of paper and general make up it is believed there are more of these forgeries affoat. The public will do well not to accept them as legal tend-

The Adrian Times does not favor the Sax-Waterproof scheme very much, and says:

We are asked to raise \$25,000, and in addition to provide a site for the works—say alto-gether \$30,000. Of the money \$10,000 is to be gether \$30,000. Of the money \$10,000 is to be paid for the patent, the other \$15,000 to be the cash capital of the company for use in the erection of buildings the purchase of material, etc., and putting the goods on the market. The present members of the company are to hold 10,000 shares, and 15,000 shares of the stock are to be issued to the subscribers here. The scheme promises well for Chicago parties, but is too one-sided to enlist local enthusiasm." siasm.

General News.

The Rugby colony in Tennessee has practically collapsed. The Midlothian mine disaster in Virginia

nade 26 widows and 109 orphaus. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, it is said, has been lered a cripple for life by an attack o Leumatism.

sold to W. L. Gordon, of Cleveland, for \$30,-000. Record, 2:19. The trotting horse Clingstone has Marshall Williams, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s

Guiteau has been so frightened by parties sending him smull-pox scabs in letters that he has had himself vaccinated.

Senator Lamar was knocked senseless and severely injured by a recklessly driven car-riage in Washington on Friday last.

The bill for the readjustment of the Virgin-nia State deb: has passed the House of Del egates, and now goes to the Governo

The postoffice committee has agreed to take a favorable report on the bill to estabish a postal savings bank system. John E. McDonough, the actor, is dying of starvation in Pulladelphon, a cameer in his throat preventing his taking nourishment.

An international conference in behalf of Sabbath observance has been called to meet in Chicago March 28, and two following lays. The practice of promoting favorites in the

rmy and navy over the heads of their a iors in rank will probably he stopped by Con-Robert Lincoln is mentioned as the abl-succes-or of David Davis in the United

S a es Senate. The election takes place next A hitherto unknown guano island has been discovered in the gulf of California near Port

Lobos. It is said to contain im Wm. Miller, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died at Caldwell, O., la Thursday, aged 98 years. He belonged Thursday.

A counterfeit silver dollar bearing the date 843 has been discovered by a Chicago bank It is the most dangerous known and is made n Central Illinois. Henry C. Warmouth, agent of the Adams Kx

he order 81 years.

oress Company at Bladenburg, Ky., who dis-appeared Dec. 7 with \$18,000 of the company's unds has been captured. The wholesale trunk and paper house of M. A. Webb, Fort Wayne, Ind., was closed by the Sheriff on Wedne day last, who holds

executions against the house. The stove manufacturers held a convention at Cincinnati last week and decided upon a general advance in prices. It is a poor winter o start an advance on.

A gang of six forgers engaged in the check raising business was arrested in Chicago last week. The Union national bank was taken in to the extent of \$432. The cut of logs in the St. Croix and Chip-

pewa districts, Minnesota, is estimated to be 30 per cens below the average on account of warm weather and the absence of snow. Strong opposition is being organized to prevent the admission of Dakota to the Union.

unless the fraudulent and repudated bonds

issued by some of the counties are settled.

A vaccine farm with a daily capacity of 3,000 points has been started near Chicago. From reports we should imagine that the enentire product will be needed in that city Senator Beck's bill to prevent unlawful certification of checks by National Banks has

een re erred to the Secretary of the Treasury or his opinion, and will probably become There are two colonies of Mormons in Arizona that are free from county and ter-ritorial taxes. They are so isolated that the

If you want an office you must hereafter apply some other day than Monday, as the President will hereafter reserve that day for

eost of collection amounts to more than the

On Thursday last, Neely & Hambleton's elevator at Chicago was completely destroyed by fire, cau-ing a loss of \$50,000. The is thought to have seen caused by the frict of the belts.

Senator Teller has introduced a bill into Congress to give the wife and daughter of the a clindian Agent Meeker each a quarter of ection of public land, on payment of the land office tees.

The commissions of 359 postmasters in principal cities of the Uvion expire during the next three mouths, and Prevident Arthur-can make up his mind to hear from most of them before that time. One hundred and fifty blast furnace makers in the Union iron and steel company's works, Cuicago, struck last week for an advance of 15 to 20 per cent, in wages. The

ompany refuses to compromise. Daniel Wells, of Milwaukee, has received \$25,000 as the profits of a one-fifth share in "pork corner" in Chicago. But we do not hear who were the poor unfortunates who made up this nice little sum for him.

Two new cases of concealed small-pox were discovered in New York last week, one of them in the family of a postoffice official who has banded thousands of letters while nursing his daughter through a four weeks' at-tack. The State and the local boards of health of St. Paul, Minnesota, have forbidien the sale of pork until after its isspection. The board has examined a large quanity and found nearly all the specimens filled with encysted triching.

A man named Brown was killed by an exand named brown was killed by an explosion in a pile of garbage in New York etty last week, and an investigation shows that the explosive was put in for the purpose of killing some Italians who frequented the neighborhood. Col. Hatch, commanding at Fort Custer,

has been ordered to take immediate steps for the removal of the whites from the Crow reservation. Large parties of whites have been cutting timber on this reservation, and trespassing in other ways. Near Cedar Lock, on the Kentucky river. on Friday afternoon, three workmen on the government quarry having put in a blast which failed to ignite, undertook to drill it out when on explosion occurred, horribly mangling and killing them all.

The suspension of Beadles, Wood & Co., of New Orleans, is announced. They were carrying 80,000 bales of long cotton for customers who failed to respond with margins to meet the rapid decline in futures. The firm state that their liabilities are \$75,000; assets

not immediately available.

The general superintendent of the Central Pacific Railway says that company will in the spring proceed with the construction of the eastern connection as originally proposed, from Corinne, Utah, to the Missouri river, and also complete the line between San Francisco and New Orleans by Aug. 30th, 1882.

The president has sent a special message to Congress on the subject of lawlessness in Arizona, and recommending permission to use military to suppress it. The Democrats oppose the recommendation, and favor strengthening the civil authority by increasing the case confidence in the precessory deing the posse comitatus to the necessary de

P. C. Cole, who shot John Harmon, the seducer of his w.fe, at Desuler, O., some time ago, and was lately convicted of manslaughter, has been sevtenced to 15 years in the peniten tary, aithough he had the full sympathy of the community, the dead man's conduct having been extremely brutal. duct having been extremely brutal.

J. S. Schoor, a German dancing master Davenport, Iowa, while going a short dis tance out of town one night last week to fill FEBRUA

n engagement v y two men, wh stantly. The oung man from On the Pennsyngton, last Tumped the tra

rain was passii th going at ngineer and hi nd both trains he foot of a he The evidence either sin was either sin rullty of petty a great deal o put of the conti ion will proba-nan's chances i A bill has bee

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A report fr Major General here dying fro worn out with f food, was by orps during the ing, and at Chic uring the Chi im by the bre ber. He November. He Grand Army of took means to ble circumsta De Lesseps, tangerously ill Bontoux, m

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To the Editor

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> A bill has been introduced into Congress to National Banks to extend their charters has been rendered necessary by the fact that the charters of 297 National Backs, with \$54,000,000 circul-tion expire on February 25, 1883, and nearly 100 more within two months thereafter. The necessity for preventing a sudden contraction of the currency to this extent is causing some anxiety to have the all passed as early as possible.

> The people of Iowa, principally those be-nging to the Farmers' Aluance, are working onging to the Farmers' Annance, are working on have raitroad companies restrained by law rom granting free passes to any one except ampers and officers of the comparty, and a silt was introduced into the Legislature to that effect. The State Railroad Commissions have made a report to the Legislature on requestion, in which they hold that the given passes to editors is merely an exchange.

indges and legislators.

A report from Philadelphia says that Major General Ryan Niles was discovered there dying from s'arvation, and his wife, worn out with constant warching and want of food, was by als side in an extansed condition. Niles served in the 9-h and 10th corps during the war, and was wounded at Laurel Hill, at Winchester, at Pittsburg Landing, and at Chickamauga. He lost a fortune during the Chicago fire, and afterward fillowed the ministry until his health falled him by the breaking out of an old wound last Vorember. He was found by members of the on an equality, and if we were not satisfied ovember. He was found by members of the rand Army of the Republic who at once not means to place him in more comfort

Foreign.

De Lesseps, the canal builder, is reported langerously ill at Cairo, Egypt. Bontoux, manager of the busted Union rale Bank at Paris, has been admitted to

stem in England at this session of Parlia-Official reports show that in 1881 17,341 teninterwere ejected in Ireland, of whom 10,032 were reinstated.

The North of England Board of Arbitration as granted the iron workers who struck re-ently an increase of 7½ per cent in wages.

Affairs in South Africa are again in a bad ray. The various chiefs of the Boers are astening to join the rebel leader Masupha. ghting commenced January 31.

The difficulty between France and Guatemala has been adjusted, the latter giving the satisfaction demanded for a steet assault apon an attache of the French legation.

It is said that John Roach, the American chip-huilder, is about to start an ext neive ship-yard in France, in order to avail himself of the French bouncies for ship-bui ding. Austria's troubles appear to be increasing. Galicia appears to sympa nize with the Herzegovinian insurrection, and various Russian

orieties have contributed large sums of moey to aid the insurgen s. Considerable excitement has been caused a Berlin by the decision of a military tribun-l freing from blame the sentinel, a member

f the guards, for snooling, while on duty, we boys dead and wounding a third, for teas-Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, says that the experience of the government in releasing suspects had been unformate, and referred to the doings of Francis are used the Chicago convention, as a many in New Orleans, for illustration.

The Bourse at Lyons, France, has been broken up by the recent paric, and matters are in a bad way on the Paris bourse, the efforts made to prevent a general col apse having merely po-tponed the liquidation that must wipe out many firms.

The Irish land leagues have adopted resolutions expressing horror at an a sempt re-enly mide on the life of Secressry Forster. The latter says if he had opened the letter set to him containing an explosive it would have destroyed his hand if no his life. Ball and sired by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, he by 23d Duke of Airdrie.

The Ameer of Afghanistan asked Abdu Rhudae Khan to res gn the government of Candahar, but he refused. The Ameer tren cut off the head of the G vernor's brother as awarning, and is waiting to see if this has any effect upon him before proceeding to ex-

Last week Sir Stafford Northcote, Conserv-Last week SIT Station Northcote, Conservative, assailed the government policy in Parliam-nt and Giad-tone vehemently attacked the land league, declaring that it was a great conspiracy against property which had been confronted and defeated. So far, however, the defeat te not were appeared.

the defeat is not very apparent.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg last week says that a number of logs of wood in ended for use in lighting the score in the Czar's study were found to have been scooped out and the cavitles filled with dynamite. A number of arrests of the members of the Czar's household have been made.

A dispatch from London says that Lord Granville, the English foreign secretary has remonstrated with the Russian ambessador in London against Russia's recent action in Asia, and especially in regard to the Russian treaty with Persia. It is said that the ambases decirally in the said that the ambase of the said of the hassador's reply was haughty and insuiting.

A Jewish refugee from K'el, Germany, says Jewish maidens were stripped naked and flogged through the street, by the populace; and that the military were forbidden to interfere during the riots in Russian towns. These are the people whom so many American papers were anxious to see beat the Turks and take possession of their country. Would it have been any improvement?

Grade Sheep.

YPSILANTI, February 6, 1882 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

We are going to be on hand this week with those forty grade lambs, and would like some of our unprejudiced fine wool friends to see them; but in your absence we will submit them to our friend Gibbons to report to you. We this week find a report of a successful experience from our Paw Paw friend, who thinks that fine wool sheep contain all the requisites in that branch of husbandry that are required. Now, don't let us ever allow ourselves to get prejudiced on this interesting question, for as our friend Smead and friend Garlock has said, there is room for all, and we know without guessing that it takes both classes to make this cross or grade which we choose to fancy, having tested all these classes and found this one the best for profit, where have we cast our anchor to our full satisfaction. We do not think that Washtenaw County can being sold off for good prices of a covery high of every fine wool ram being sold off for good prices of a covery half to the county of the co being sold off for good prices, or even some that are considered good and desira- f14-4t what a good fine wo, I sheep is; and even they did not sell out in one week or even in five, and some not at all; and there are more than two carloads left within ten

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For Sale by the Lever

Non Ectarian, Aggressive. Its aim is to instruct its readers. It does not they all the country, say that meet of the Level B. The manual of the country, say that meet of the Level B. The manual of the country, say that meet of the Level B. The manual of the country, say that meet of the Level B. The manual of the country is suggested and Chemist, Downson of the country and there are absolutely by the per annum.

For Sale by the Level B. The Level Free Level B. The manual of the country and there are absolutely by the per annum.

For Sale by the Level B. The Level Free Level B. The manual of the Level B. The manual of the country and there are absolutely by the per annum.

For Sale by the Level B. The manual of the Level B. The manual of the cou ble stock. We know of men here who

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

miles of here that were for sale. Now, you need not boast too high of those prai-

rie Yankees needing your pedigreed stock,

for I changed to travel a littleamong them

this fall and could find scores of them

that would tell you they had been puffed

sheep to satisfy them; that they could

carry along in their breeding sheep that

would sell for mutton and sell for wool

both in one pelt. I can name you men

that have hundreds of these old fine wool

ewes that would not pay their transporta-

tion as far east again as the Missouri River

to be dumped in its riley waters to clog

its course; while, on the other hand, sup-

pose they had ewes that would weigh 100

lbs average, and sell anywhere for their

mutton qualities at good prices, and re-

munerate their owners when their breed

ing is at an end. Do you think that grade stock, as friend Garlock tells you, has been

no source of interest at our shows? What

feeds this mighty nation with mutton, and

clothes the laborer with woolen goods, the

grade or registered stock? I need not an-

swer. Nor do we forget the assertion that

one of our prominent executive members

of the State Agricultural Society made a

few years ago, when we asked to be put

on an equality in the premiums awarded,

when the middle wool and grade lists

were made out; he said, in his argument,

that his stock had cost too much to be put

with less awards than they that he would

move to shut out all grade stock and give

us no show at all with them. But we

stooped to his majesty and went on with

our homespun clothes and mongrel stock,

and still hold that we would like to meet

them on the market in Detroit or Buffalo

with some of their registered stock to see

where the scales would tip for the price of

foreign trader, Charles Tucker, what

wethers he bought in Detroit for an ex-

periment to sell in English markets, and

had to slaughter them for their pelts at al-

Now, Hillsdale, York State and Pa

Well-Bred Stock.

In placing our stock before the public,

lamb bred by A. J. Towner, sired by Cen-

stock, all recorded in Vermont Register.

stock are from a bull sired by A. S. Brooks'

MR. OSCAR BALDWIN, the Newark bank

years imprisonment in the New Jersey

in its consequences, and the punishment should be equal to it in magnitude. It

THE color and lustre of Youth are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's

Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly es-

tecmed f. its perfume and purity.

have passed.

J. E FISK & Son.

Red Prince. We have a bull bred by Wm.

Inspection of stock invited.

Yours truly, T. A. MOORE.

REDFORD, Calhoun Co., Jan. 16, 1892.

Paw, let us hear from you again.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

most a total loss.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTY enough, and they owned enough wrinkley & Co.,

Notwithstanding the late ad vance in all grades of carpets we shall continue to sell during the month all our carpetings at the

OLD PRICES!

Those needing carpets this Spring can save money by making their purchases during this month, and having them laid at their convenience.

We have on hand a full line of every grade of carpeting from the lowest price to the most expensive; also a complete stock of oil & cloths and mattings.

We are receiving

NEW GOODS

for early spring trade in EVERY DEPARTMENT.

190 to 198 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

wool and mutton combined. Ask our old Toreign trader, Charles Tucker, what success he had with fifty fine wool AUCTION SALE SHORTHORN CATTLE

The entire herd of Sborthorn cattle, owned by he late R. L. Geddes, of Geddes Station, Washte-aw 'o., will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th. AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,

The cattle to be offered number twen'y-eight head, 18 Cows and Heifers and 10 Bulls and Bull Calves,

Bull Calves,
and they will all be sold without reserve. They are
all registered in the American Shorthorn Herd Book
except the calves The young stock are from the
bull Cambr dge Duke 28758, bred by Avery & Murby, and by 23d Duke of Airdrie out of Duchess
of Cambridge by 23d Duke of Airdrie; and the
bull Gen. Custer 358.8 bred by Avery & Murby, also by the 23d Duke of Airdrie out of Fair Butterfly Princess 2d by uxford Beau 2d 15068. Every
animal has a *traicht and well-anthenticated pedigree, and is from some of the best families of Shorthorns. we thought that a brief history of them would not be out of the way. Our flock of registered Merino Sheep have all been purchased from the Hon. Wm. Ball, comprising about thirty-five head of ewes, bred

by J. T. Stickney, J. T. & V. Rich, E. N horns.

The sale will be held on the farm, one mile from Geddes Station, on the Michigan Central Talway.

Lunch at 12 and sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Terms:—One year's credit on approved negotiable notes at 7 per cent., or 3 p r cent off for cash

T. J. DeFOREST,

FRANCIS GRAHAM,

Auctioneer.

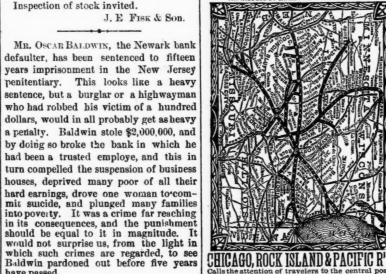
Auctioneer. Bissell, F & L E. Moore, Q. C. Rich and Wm. Ball; four rams, one bred by F. & L. E. Moore, sired by J. T. Stickney's 146, he by Fremont, Jr., 215, he by Fremont 126, etc; two bred by T. Stickney & Son, running back to Fremon' 126, and a ram

Commencing at 9 s. m. all the farming tools and utensils, four good farm horses and a lot of m scellaneous property will also be offered at auction,

tennial 442. These comprise our breeding NORTHERN TEXAS Our Poland China hogs we purchased from Levi Arnold, of Plainwell, whose herd is second to none, as shown by the Ohio Poland-China Record. Our Jersey Reds we purchased from Clark Pettit, of Salem, N. J., who claims to have the oldest established herd in the country.

Our cattle are descended from a cow recorded as Red Rose 2d, bred by Mr. Stone, of Guelph, Canada. Our young stock are from a bull sired by A. S. Brooks'

MAN AF



Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the Bast and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, without change of cars, between Unicase and Law Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullaman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

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to loan at lowest rates on improved real estate in Southwestern Michigan. Do not continue to pay 8 or 9 per cent; money can be got for less. Apply to HENRY A. HAIGH,

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Admitted by leading seeds
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34 Seitz Block, DETROIT.

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ia31-tf*

Choice Ewes Registered in the Vermont S. B. A. FOR SALE, Address, E. H. TOLMAGE, er J. R. KEENEY, TIPTON, Lenawee Co., Mich:



S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO., Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE.

CHRISTIAN REYFR,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

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CLEVELAND BAY & ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

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We have a fresh importation of both horses and educate of the very best quality, that our long expended and superior facilities enables us to procure. ence and superior facilities enables us to procure. In point of quality we are determined not to be surpassed by any other firm. We have the cham pion herd of Holsteins Send for our new Illustrated ed catalogue. We have over 200 head. ja10-2m

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Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa., Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.,
Largest and finest collection in the world of Clydesdale Stallions, the best breed of draft horses. Also
an importation of the choices Percheron-Normans
to be found. Breeders of Trotting-Bred Roadsters,
and importers and breeders of Holstein and Devon
Cattle. Rare ludividual excellence and choices
pedigree our specialties, at same time avoiding
animals whose constitutional vigor, energies and
stamins have oeen impaired by nigh-feeding, and
over-fattening Catalogues free. Correspondence
solicited Mention Michigan Farmer, aug39-um

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses THE DRAFT-HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA.



St. Laurent, weight 2100. E. DILLON & CO.,

NORMAN FRENCH HORSES BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. 100 Head of Normans arrived in August 181, the finest lot of stallions ever imported in onlot to America. Come and see them.

AND GRAZING LANDS ARE FOUND ON ... Northern Pacific R. R. IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, AND MONTANA.

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LOW PRICES; LONG TIME, REBATE FOR IMPROVE-MENT; REDUCED FARE AND FREIGHT TO SETTLERS. FOR FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS R. M. NEWPORT, GEN. LAND AGT. ST. PAUL, MINN

GOOD SAW MILI For \$200.

of lumber can be cut in a day A product 25 to 50 per cent greater than can be cut with any reciprocating saw mill with the same power. The mills are complete except saw, and will be put on the cars in cincinnati for the low price of \$200, and warranted in every arrecular. Saw Mill's of all sizes, Engines. Boilers, Shafting, Gearing, etc. Illustrated circulars sent free.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN FULL BLAST

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER.

I have just taken inventory and find I have altogether too much stock. NOW I DON'T WANT TO CARRY THESE GOODS OVER, and in order to close them out I shall

An Enormous Clearing Sale

King of Draft Horses! Monday, January 16. my store was closed all day, and my army of clerks were busily engaged in MARKING DOWN MY ENTIRE STOCK! The mark down is so great the control of engaged in MARKING DOWN MY ENTIRE STOCK! The mark down is so great that it will attract universal attention, and cannot fail to crowd my store with customers. It will include not only overcoaus and suits, but all heavy goods in the several departments. The new goods will be plainly marked in red so that they can be readily compared with former prices. I have not room for a regular price list, but give you two or three lots as a sample of the immense reduction:

Lot 672. Fine Chinchilla Overcoats, former price \$40, reduced to \$25.

Lot 2823, Fine All-wool Cassimere suits, former price \$20, reduced to \$12.

Lot 886. All-wool Gassimere Ulsters, former price \$10 reduced to \$5.

These reductions are made at a great loss, as the goods are all new, and were excellent value at the original prices, but we must sell them. Special bargains in the bovs' and children's departments.

boys' and children's departments. Come at Once.

Want Everyone in Michigan to See and be Benefited by the Great Bargains Offered.

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Thoroughbred Stock and general auctioneer. Office 88 Griswold Street, Detroit Mich sales conducted throughout the sta e. Well posted in pedigrees and breeding.

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Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold very reasonable at private sale.

HORTHORNS FOR SALE. - From the "Brookside Herd." near Ypsilanti, both bulls and heifers of the most approved strains of bloof for miking and beef qualities. Address \$25-tf D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

MERINO SHEEP

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I have some young Shorthorn buils and heifers of choice breeding for sale at reasonable prices. Also some fine young ewes and rams from the celebrated ram "For une," and out of as good ewes as can be got anywhere, which will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to L K. BEACH, 04-tf Box 450, Howell Mich.

Shorthorns For Sale

A. J. MURPHY

HOLSTEINS

at reasonable prices. Several young Bulls and Heifers. Also a few imported cows for sale.

A. UNDERWOOD.

A. CHANDLER, Jerome, M.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX SWINE,

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM.

After several years experience in breeding Poland China Mogs, I have ow a fine uerd of pure Pol nd China stock which are descendants from the best

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Stock of both sexes for sole at reasonable prices.

Correspondence Solicited.

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Riverside Stock Farm

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Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine,

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Our breeding yards have carefully mated birds from the best blood in the country. Free range and healthy birds will give you good chicks. Eggs carefully packed and shipped by American, Adams or U. S. Express on receipt of money. One setting \$240 or three settings \$600. Send in registered letter. C. W. BARNARD, Wasepl, St., Jo., Lo., Mich 17-4t-5tp

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We offer for the coming Season a large and fine Stock of Peach Trees of Choicest Varieties, also Complete Assortment of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Catalogues Free.

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Salt in Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Fitch, Bay lity, Mich.
DEAR SIR: The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

99,91

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two an a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesis Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

THE LEVER. Devoted to Local and General News, Temper. ance, Ag. iculture, Education, Science and Art, Literature and Religion.

The Lever sthe largest, ablest, spiciest, most outspoken Family Temperance Paper ever published in the State, and is second to none now published on the continent.

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EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-Jacob See Co, Mich, bre der of thoroughbred shorth horn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheepe, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. ja??jy W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Mich. breeder of Shorthorns. Rose of Sharon, Lady Helem, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention, jail-3ms

DIRECTORY.

Michigan Breeders.

The following cards of Michigan Breeders and

W M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of shortherns, Principal families, Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine.

W. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable fami-lies, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Vanquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberrys. Stock for sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep. THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cat-tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan. Young bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence Solicited.

LESSTER, Jersey. Oakland County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

HN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich.

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

R L. GEDDES, Ypsilanti, breeder of Shorthorns. Gen Custer 3d at the head of head.
Young stock for sale at reasonable prices.

PHELPS & SEELEYS, importers and breed; ers of Holstein Cattle, Post office: North Farmington, Mich. R. R. Station, Pontiac, Mich., Correspondence s licited.

A. UNDERWOOD, Addison, Mich. Breeder and dealer in Heletein cattle. Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

OAKLAWN HERD of Devon, Troy, Oak-land Co, A. J. Burrows, Proprietor. Stock for sale.

DROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David
Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence

I have for sale four vonug bulls, this spring's calves, sired by Moscow 30388, ut of cowe belong-ing to the old Warner Herd, and all registered in the American Shor horn Herd, Book. This stock A. Z. BLODGETT WAUKEGAN, ILL., Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE HORSES,

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O. M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co. I keep on hand at all times a good stock of Registered agrino sheep of my own breeding er selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale.

W. & O. BARNES, Byron, Shlawassee Co. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Po-d-hina Swine. A choice lot of young stock for at reasonable prices Correspondence solicited.

DEWEY & THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Mich Breeders of Registered Merinos of Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fieece a specialty.

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S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best flows in Vermont, Also high grades. Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

JEVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, b eeder of thusoughbred Merine shee p.registered in Vermont
Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding. tog ther with recent selections from some of
the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing
elsewhere, ja31-3m

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited j31-1y VAN GIESON BROS., 'linton, breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. 3314

Long-Wools.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Horton, Mich., breed-er of Cotswold and Leicesters. Bucks and creator sale.

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. ELTING HASBROUCK, Marshail, breeder of pure bred registered Berkshires. A few-sows in pig for sale, also three Yorkshire boars. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co.,
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Choice Stock for sale.

Clydesdale and Hambletonian Hor**ses** The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins in the world 225 head mostly imported. Males and Females of different ages.

A large and elegant Stud of imported. Clydesdale Stallions and Mares of all ages.

Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of Superior breeding. Personal in-pection invited. Separate Catalogues of each cla-s, and milk records of cows, mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answer-d. State that you saw this advertisement in the Michigan Farmer.

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40 Large Chromo Cards, Feathers. Hands with name 10c Lostpaid. GEO.LREED, Nassan, NY

CATTLE.-Shorthorns. W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co. Cattle for sale, either bulls or cows. Write for prices. 1141y

PRED. A. BEARD, "Clyde Valley Herd,"
Akins, St. Clair Co , Mich., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County.

- breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Registered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Red pige and Plymonta Rock Chickens. P O Bedford, Calhoun county, vich.

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Jersevs.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock.

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W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Stock farm three miles south.

B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., Michigan, St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway Catt. 4, American Merino Sheep and Essex Hogs. Corr. 8-pondence solicited.

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Herefords

HORSES.

SHEEP .- Merinos.

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-lence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich.

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of there and onghired Merino Sneep. A large stock contantly on hand.

The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliant Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Haw won 96 premiums in last two years, including it Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine Boar U. S. of Riverside and his brother Black U. S both sired by U. S. No. 1,195, also Arnold's Sambo. sired by Sambo No 1,137. I reduced my herd in the fall and winten of 1880, keeping enly my choicest breeders and have also added to my herd six of the choicest bree sows I could procure of different noted families, in pig by noted boars, including Butler, No. 979, thus enabling me to supply my old customers with stock not akin to that sold them in the past. All stock recorded in the Ohio P. Chima Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if desired. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Special Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. Ask for what you want All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-19

P. VICKERY, Charlotte, Eaton County Mich Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swine Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circu-

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50 FANCY LITHOGRAPHED CARDS 100 no 2 alike CONN. CARD Co. Northford, Ct. 100

nengagement was stopped in a lonely ravine two men, who fired two shots, killing him stantly. The scene was witnessed by a mag man from the top of a neighboring On the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Hunt-gien, last Thursday, one freight train mped the track at the moment another ain was passing in the opposite direction, the going at full spred The conductor, gineer and fireman of one train were killed, d both trains were piled up in one wreck at e foot of a heavy embaukment.

The evidence so far given at the Sherman The evidence so far given at the Sherman restigation shows that the ex-Secretary in either singularly imprudent, or was alty of petty acts of malfeasance. He had great deal of private work done at his lyste residence by workmen who were paid to fithe contingent fund The investigami will probably put an end to Mr. Sherma's chances for the presidency. an attack of

of passes to editors is merely an exchange, condemns, however, the issue of passes to iges and legislators.

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Par the Michigan Farmer. TOLL NOT THE BELL

MRS. A. L. LANGLEY.

Toll not the bell for me When I am dead; Let no vain pageantry Around be spread No gl omy sable pall, Or waving plume
Bedeck the hearse that bears Me to my tomb.

Only the simplest rites, Some words of cheer, To comfort bring to friend To live in loving hearts May only such as these E'er seek my grave.

I'd have flowers everywhere, God's messengers of love
To all below. I love them so, No: where the crowds will throng Would I be laid;

My grave be made. With Nature's eye to guard My silent rest; And Nature's treasures ore Above my breast. I'd wish no costly stone

In some sequestered nook

My praise to tell; With: "All is well."

There let this form of clay Return to dust: As right and just. This disembodied life Freed from the clay, To live for ave. I'll meet the friends who've passe

Death's wate so'er. Will meet, no more to part On Heaven's shore. Friends, weep not for the dead, For they are blest: Pity the living, tossed In grief's unrest,

FORGETFULNESS.

In the toil of the day, in the dreams of the night, In the golden glow when the sun goes down, orning sunbeams shining bright, One thought like a phantom follows I And over the face of the coid, gray lea, The rustling leaflets sere and brown Whisper a story of sad regret, And murmur, softly, " Forget, forget,"

For the crosses that come in this work-a-day wo Cast a shadow dark o'er the lives of all A nd we sooner win that crown impearled. When we bravely bid our sorrows go. Checking the hot tears' ceaseless flow, Cheering some neart that seems to fall. If those who smile should frown and fret,

This heart of ours could never forget. And it is wrong in this life, which is short at th To be grieving here when there's work to do: For the soul that lives in the land of rest

Is happier there than here in life,

And knows that for us in this world 'Tis better far if the tears are few, And we know each night, when the sun has set There is one day less that we need forget.

Miscellaneous.

CROOKED WAYS.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

Like a good many other young men,and women, too, for that matter-I was What makes it perhaps harder is that ! once badly afflicted with cacoethes scribends. sion for whisky or gambling; but still my cacoethes scribendi was serious enough. During my college days the symptoms showed themselves plainly; but the malady did not really assume its true and awful proportions until I had taken my degree. Then, forsooth, it fastened upon me like a self a delight. Sincerely yours, leech, and before many months elapsed it overmastered me completely. In accordance with my mother's wish, I went to Dundas, ostensibly to read law with my uncle, but it was a mere pretence of law reading, for the mornings that I ought to have spent over Blackstone were devoted to the composition of a no rel, and the afternoons to the polishing of some poems. Uncle Dick shook his head gravely and remonstrated, sometimes in sadness and sometimes in anger.

"That scribbling will never amount anything," he would say contemptuously. This was hard to bear; but my lofty aspirations sustained me, and, firm in my belief of ultimate success. I scribbled on and ever, and bombarded all the magazines in me, and I fell back at last upon the week- boudoir, with a Dresden shepherdess simly newspapers, and especially upon the pering at me from the top of my escritoire, printed my essays, and a certain assistant editor, whose initials were "F. B. S... sent me polite notes from time to time. It was something to see my productions in print; it would have been more had these productions once in a while brought in a check. But they never did; they only elicited polite notes from F. B. S Finally I wrote a letter to the assistant editor upon the subject, and by return post I received a reply. It was sent to my priwate box at the postoffice, but to my great amusement, was directed to "Jane Bell," instead of "John." My handwriting was not very distinct, and perhaps a trifle feminine, and the signature, upon which prided myself, certainly left it an open question whether John or Jane wer meant. The note, too, began:

"Miss Bell-In reply to your question I would say that this journal pays its regular corps of writers. We are glad to receive your articles, and perhaps later may make adequate compensation therefor but, as a young writer, it would be wiser for you to think at present only of securing a foothold. You have an excellent chance of success in the end; but much patience is necessary at the outset.

"Please say whether I shall direct future communications to John Bell, Miss Bell or Mrs. Bell. At present I do not venture to give you any title.

"Very truly yours, F. B. SCREVEN." This letter at once amused and piqued me. It was pleasant and rather encourdown as an impecunious young woman whereas the truth was I had a very fair in come of my own, and was a six foot, mustached specimen of masculinity. The idea of playing the role of Miss Jane Bell tickled my fancy, and therefore, giving my imagination free rein, upon the spur of the moment, I sat down and wrote as

"F. B. Screven: 'At present I also am in a quandary, for I do not know whether I ought to address you as Madame, Monsieur, or Mademoiselle. The last title is mine just now, although of course I feel at liberty to change it when I choose, or rather when the proper opportunity offers itself. Perhaps matrimony would be a more profitable speculation than literature. Do not, however, suppose I am dependent upon my pen for my bread and butter. In this case I fear the butter would be very thin indeed. No; the fates have given me most of the luxuries of life; but these, of course, do not satisfy me. The reason why I wrote as I did about payment for my articles was simply because I thought if they were good enough to print they were good enough to be paid for. It seems I was mistaken; but, to show you that I take your advice, I send you another es-I will at least try to secure a foothold, and pray that greater success will follow.

"I am, dear Madame, Monsieur, o Mademoiselle Screven. Sincerely yours,

Laughing in my sleeve, I sent this communication off, and planned that, if the assistant editor sent me a friendly reply, I would open a correspondence in my role of Miss Jane Bell and fool F. B. Screven as never a man had been fooled before. Judge then of my dismay when I received a letter in what I knew was Screven's writ ing, but not written on office paper, and signed Frances Bertram Screven. woman, by Jove!" I exclaimed there and then in the postoffice, whereat a small boy, who was standing nigh, nearly swallowed in astonishment the postage stamp he was licking. I thrust the letter in my pocket and did not read it until I was safely at ome. Thus the missive ran:

"Dear Miss Bell:-Your piquant letter prompts me to write you a reply, not as an ssistant editor, but as a woman like yourself, who is toiling up the steep path that leads to Parnassus. I might have known you were a woman, and a young one at that, because, although there is a touch of masculine strength in your essays and poems, still there is, too, a sweetness that is only feminine. I think that women more often have this flavor of masculinity than men have anything of that tenderness which is essentially and pure femin-

ine. Were I in a position of authority I should very soon dismiss the cut and dried hack-writers whose contributions, although smooth and polished, lack the freshness, the spontaneity, which is charac teristic of the contributions we sometimes receive from unknown writers, and notably from you. But, you see, I am merely an assistant editor, and a person of ne consequence at all, except as I am useful to do the work, alt the glory of which goes to the distinguished individuals whose names are emblazoned at the head of the paper. There! that sounds bitter, I am afraid; but, my dear Miss Bell, the fates have not been so kind to me as to you, and it is not for fame I write, but for the wherewithal to keep me fed and clothed have known what it is to have my bread Of course greater evils might have befallen and butter fresh and sweet,—ay, and honey me; I might have been seized with a Tas- with it, too,—and therefore the thin slices drier by comparison.

"Forgive me for boring you with s much about myself. Pray write to me again. Your luxurious stationery, with faint, delicate perfume pervading it, is it-

"MISS FRANCES BERTRAM SCREVEN As I read this letter I felt myself scoundrel. My first impulse was to write a letter of confession to Miss Screven; but the desire to keep up the correspondence and try my hand at composing letters that should be sweetly feminine overcame my scruples, and I sent off the following re-

ply: "Dear Miss Screven :- Instead of boring me, the glimpse you gave me of your life interested me more than I can tell. But at the same time, the contrast between your life and mine made me envious. Perhaps your lot is a hard one, but it is at least brave and independent. Here am I an only daughter, petted and spoiled to s shameful degree, and bound by fetters the country with my manuscripts. The of luxury. Yes, I envy you. Sitting here magazines did not open their columns to this morning in my silly pink-curtained Boston Weekly Palladium. That journal I feel my idle, luxurious life hemming me in and overpowering me, as the perfume of tuberoses makes heavy and sickening the atmosphere of a room that should be flung open to the fresh air and sunshine. would change places with you to-day if I

When I reached this point of my letter, I read over approvingly what I had written. Arrived at the lines descriptive of my imaginary boudoir, I smiled as my glance fell upon a boot-jack in one corner, and the shaving apparatus in another. Glancing at the place where the Dresden shepherdess ought to have been, my eye fell instead upon a pipe, which I took down and filled, and then resumed my writing with considerable complacency.

"This may sound to you rather schoolgirlish, and I may as well confess that it is not many years-perhaps months would be more accurate-since I left the precincts of a finishing-school. Finishingschool, indeed! Much I learned there besides the art of doing up my hair! However, the defects of my education 1 must remedy myself, and I try every day to devote a few hours to serious study. But it is very hard to seclude myself long enough to accomplish anything. People call; I must go to garden parties; I must drive out with my mother; I must hold solemn conclave with the milliner and dress-maker; in short, I have constant demands of a most frivolous nature upon my time.

"All this you will probably laugh at: and, lest I write yet more foolishly, I will all? You are only the only child of for you than climbing out of the window,

disgusted with me, do write again soon "Faithfully yours, "JANE BELL."

I may as well confess that I thought this etter a successful imitation of some of the epistles that I had myself received from feminine hands. It sounded enthusiastic and very "missish," and I sent it off that afternoon with a bold heart.

"Jack," quoth my uncle, who met me as I came from the postoffice, "I verily believe you are making an ass of yourself over some girl. I don't believe it is the muses you are courting; it is no muse; it is a miss." And with this he passed on, chuckling at his own wit.

As the days went on however, my uncle's words seemed in a fair way to prove true I thought only of Miss Screven. My novel I left untouched, and my rhyming diction ary accumulated dust slowly, but surely. Fled were my visions of astonishing the world with my genius. I lived only for the mail from Boston.

As I re-read the letters I received from Screven, I can make some excuse for my infatuation. They were frank and outspoken, and sometimes, indeed tinged with cynicism; but through them there breathed a sympathy of tenderness, that touches me even now as I read them over. Finally, at my solicitation, she sent me her photograph, which showed her to be regular featured, large eyed woman, of rather a serious cast of countenance in deed, but with a lurking smile in the mouth, that I can not but confess was a large one. She was not a beauty, I saw that, but she had an earnest, interesting face that grew upon me every day.

Little by little I gave myself up to thoughts of her by day and dreams by night. Her letters I awaited with feverish impatience, and if one were delayed I was in a torment. I make no excuses for my folly, dear sir or madam; but pray do not forget that I was only one and twenty then. and had fed myself plentifully with novels and poetry. And this was my first love! Coventry Patmore says in one of his poems: Well, heaven be thanked my first love failed, As, heaven be thanked, all first loves do!

This was a sentiment I could not echo, for at that time it seemed to me that if I were separated from my fair unseen sweetheart my life would be stale, flat, and unprofit-

The correspondence was kept up all the summer and autumn, but in December there befell what was to me an awful calamity. Miss Screven did not write. I sent imploring letter after letter, but no response gladdened me.

"Has she jilted you?" said Uncle Dick, heartlessly, when he noted my pale face. In truth, I could not sleep nor eat; I was onsumed with fear and anxiety. What ould have befallen her?

I endured it for just ten days, and then packed my satchel and went to Boston. Bah! what a day it was when I arrived there! It had snowed a little, and then a thin, cold rain began to drizzle down despairingly, The weather suited me better than the garish splendor of the hotel, and wandered forth that evening, half unonsciously wending my way toward the street in which Miss Screven boarded. I ound myself opposite the house. From an upper window a ligh struggled faintly between the closed shutters and thrilled me through and through. Perhaps she was there, ill and alone, uncared for, save by the mercenary landlady, or, worse still, by a slatternly servant. I went up the steps and rang the bell. A slip of a girl opened the door to me, and I handed her my card, saying mechanically, "Ask Miss Screven If she will see me."

I trusted that the name John Bell would perhaps lead her to suppose that I was cousin or the father of her friend.

The slip of a servant maid locked at the card and then at me. "Frances Screven?" she said interrogatively.

"Yes." I replied. Then I took the card. ran my pencil through the engraved name and scrawled my illegible signature below it. The servant took the card again, skur ried away, leaving me standing there in

the cold dark entry. It was several minutes before she reappeared, and then it was only to say in a sing song tone, "Three flights up; first door to the right,"

I went up the three flights and rapped at the first door to the right.

A voice called out, "Come in." I entered a medium sized, plainly furished room that was redolent of tobacco, with which was mingled a faint smell of whisky. There were two arm chairs, a an old-tashioned horse hair lounge, from which, as I entered a young man rose. He was thin and hollow-eved, and a beard of several days' growth made him look, to say the least, unkempt. "Mr. Bell, I presume," he said, offering me his hand and then drawing up a chair for me.

"I have called to see Miss Screven." said I.

"Have you, indeed?" he replied in nasty, sneering way. It flashed through me at once. It

er husband! She had deceived me! "May I ask if you are any relation to Miss Jane Bell of Dundas, Washington County, New York, postoffice box 462?" he continued in the same sneering way. I stuttered and stammered, tried to lie,

and nearly choked myself to death. I wanted to be diplomatic; I wanted to shield her from his anger. "Who the devil are you, anyway?" he ex-

claimed. "I-I am John Bell," I answered " and have called to see your sister. Is she "I haven't any sister," said he noncha

antly; "that is, I am my own sister, and she has just escaped pneumonia. The truth flashed upon me. "You are in imposter, sir!" I exclaimed

"Your sister doesn't think so," said he complacently. "I haven't any sister," said I, in my

He wheeled sharply about: "Who is Miss Bell then?"

"I am all the Miss Bell that exists," inswered grimly. "What!" he exclaimed: "you are the petted darling who wanted to be a poet and ess-yist, and Lord only knows what

creature who sits in a pink boudoir and that I am sorry to see a man of your size of bed and come down; I've got your writes verses with a gold pen and on perfumed paper?"

"Yes," I said desperately. Screven dropped into a chair roared. 'A sell all around!" said he. And then he laughed until he cried, while I quietly stole away back to the hotel, a sadder but a wiser man. CHARLES DUNNING.

BURGLAR.

RAGGLES. THE

Miss Sophia Brindleton was a by no means unattractive spinster of thirty, who was independent in her circumstances. and lived alone with her younger sister Pacebe and three female servants in a pretty villa of St. John's Wood, Undesirous of matrimony, Miss Brindleton devoted herself to intellectual pursuits, and took an enlightened interest in politics. She thought herself entitled to a vote. and belonged to an association which agitated for women's rights. Her favorite obby was the development of strength in woman. She herself, though graceful and handsome, was a person of strong mind -firm, judicious, brave; and she was of opinion that the so-called weakness of women is, for the most part, only affectation, which the fair sex put on under the mistaken idea that it renders them interesting. Miss Brindleton's friends were far from all agreeing in these opinions, and many doubted whether Miss B. herself, if placed suddenly in a position of great danger or difficulty, would be able to act with the same fortitude as a man. But an opportunity arose for putting her to the proof, and it will be seen from what follows how well she stood the ordeal. One summer night, or rather about 2

o'clock in the morning, Miss Brindletonwho had imprudently opened her window (it looked on to a garden at the back of her house) before going to bed, on account of the heat-was awakened by a noise, and starting up, saw a burglar in her room. The starry sky gave just light enough to enable her to perceive the outlines of a man's figure without seeing his features. He was a tall, powerfully built man, and he was helping himself to Miss Brindleton's watch, her purse, and some trinkets which she had left on the toilet table. Disturbed in his occupation by the slight exclamation which Miss Brindleton uttered when she awoke, he lifted a dark lantern which he had laid on the table, unmasked the bull's eye, and turned its light full upon the lady whom he was despoiling.

Undaunted, Miss Brindleton-though she could no longer see him now for the glare-looked straight before her and asked. "Well, what are you doing?"

No answer being youch afed, the advocate of woman's rights continued: "That watch of mine is not a valuable one to any one except myself, for it is a gift; but I have a much more precious one down stairs which I will give you if you will leave me this one, and I should like you to leave me those rings, too: I will give you the worth of them in money.' "Yes, I dessay," grumbled the burglar,

'you want me to let you get up that you nay raise an alarm and have me nabbed.' "I give you my word of honor that if ou go out of the room while I put on a dressing-gown, I will take you down stairs, and raise no alarm at all."

"If you did I'd mighty soon quiet yer vith my jemmy." growled the burglar. "If you feel so strong, what have you to be frightened about?" retorted Miss Brindleton, logically.

"Well, you're a well plucked 'un, I must say," remarked the burglar with involuntary admiration; and with noiseless steps (for he had taken his shoes off) he stole out of the room and waited on the landing while Miss Brindleton glided out

of bed and put on a pergnoir. So far our heroine had acted with a perfect mixture of courage and prudence. She had seen at a glance that it would be madness for her to try and grapple singlehanded with the burglar; and she had reflected that if she raised an alarm she would scare her younger sister Phobe. frighten the maid servants and possibly exasperate the hurglar into breaking her head. On the other hand, she did not like yielding to this armed aggression in a spiritless way, and as she dressed she was much tempted to take up a revolver which lay in one of her drawers and to invite the burglar to step out into the garden with her and exchange shots according to large table, covered with faded cloth, and the etiquette of the duello. She was restrained by the consideration that the burglar was at this moment relying on her honor, so she simply lighted a candle, walked out of the room with it in her hand, and passing the burglar, requested him to follow her down stairs. The burglas did so obediently as a servant; but Miss Brindleton had noticed, as she went by him, that he had put on a mask, so tnat his face was now hidden.

Miss Brindleton used to keep her check book, money, and other valuables in a desk that stood in her study on the ground floor. As she made her way to this recep tacle it occurred to her that she was doing a very rash thing, for what was there to prevent the robber from knocking her down and stealing everything she possessed, including the watch she desired to keep. Thinking, however, that it was best to show no signs of fear, she walked straight to her desk, unlocked it, and was turnip watch set with diamonds, which had belonged to an uncle of hers, when the burglar addressed her thus in a low, sheepish tone: "Look here, miss, I don't want to take yer watch; I am alone in this job, so I'll be satisfied if yer pay me off with £20-that'll do for me.'

"Twenty pounds, you say?" returned Miss Brindleton calmly, and taking up a small gold bag she began to count out a number of sovereigns. "Five, ten, eighteen, twenty."

"You've made it twenty-one," said the burglar, honorably pushing back a superfluous coin while he pocketed the rest, 'And now, miss, I'll go, and I'm much obliged to you."

"I think I had better let you out the front door; that will be more convenient aging, but it was plain the writer set me bring this letter to a close. If you are not wealthy parents? You are the lovely said Miss Brindleton; "allow me to add burglar, with a curse.

and strength engaged in such dishonest work as this. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Ah, miss, it isn't everybody that can be honest by merely wishing it." replied the burglar, as he made the lady a respectful and rather mournful bow as she ushered him out.

"I shall remember you, my man," muttered Miss Brindleton to herself, as she closed the door and put up the chain; and presently she returned to her room to reflect on what had just happened, and to ponder as to what she ought to do next.

Her nerves were somewhat unstrung, and she would have liked to indulge in the feminine luxury of a good cry, but, surmounting this weak temptation, she decided that the best thing for her to do would be to go off to the police station and give information against the burglar, Accordingly she dressed, stole quietly out of the house, and, undeterred by the fear of walking through the streets alone at night, she betook herself to the station and made a full statement of her adventure to the officials on duty. Now, it so happened that about half an hour before, a policeman on his beat had noticed a man answering to the description of the burglar counting some sovereigns under a lamp post, and he had afterwards seen this man enter a low lodging-house, presumably to sleep there. So it was suggested that Miss Brindleton should remain at the station while the police repaired to this lodging-house. Miss Brindleton consenting, was accommodated with a seat and a cup of coffee in the inspector's room, and in about forty minutes had the satisfaction of seeing her burglar brought in, securely handcuffed, between two constables. The man gave a start when he saw her, and as she dictated her charge in a clear, composed voice, he muttered: "I shouldn't have expected this of you, miss; no, I shouldn't. "You did not expect that I would leave

you unpunished for breaking into my house, did you?" asked Miss Brindleton, with some scorn.

"I have acted square by you, miss," said the burglar. "I might have took yer watches, and other things, but I went off quietly with the money yer gave me and I never laid a finger on yer. 'Taint handsome of yer, miss; I thought you was a better sort."

For the burglar's good opinion of her Miss Brindleton cared little. She turned her back on him and accepting the politely offered escort of the inspector, who offered to see her home, returned to her house, rejoicing that she had done a very clever thing in a prompt, satisfactory manner. Not a soul in the house except herself had been disturbed by the night's events, and, as Miss Brindleton let herself in with a latch key, the first intimation which her servants got of the burglary was when she told them of the facts herself at breakfast. Of course her communication caused

exclamations, trembling; and the younger Miss Brindleton screamed; but presently when Phœbe had become more composed she fell to thinking, and all at once said Sophie, do you think it was quite right to give that burglar in charge after he had behaved so well?" "Do you call it good behavior to break

some excitement. The servants uttered

into my house and steal twenty pounds from me?" inquired Miss Brindleton in grave surprise. "Well, but Sophie, he had your life in

his hands, you know; and if he had stunned you and then made off with all your things he might never have been caught, whereas now he will be sent to prison for years."

"That is a weak sentiment," retorted Sonhia, in her primmest tone. "I was bound to get this man apprehended for the protection of others."

Phæbe said nothing just then, but she remained unconvinced, and often afterwards she alluded to the burglar in pitving terms. The man's name turned out to be Raggles, and Phæbe would speak of him as "poor Raggles." This poor Raggles was in time arraigned at the Old Bailey and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years. As he left the dock he once more turned to Miss Brindleton, who was in court with her sister, and said: "It warn't kind o' you, miss; you don't help a chap to be honest, you don't. If you had let me alone after giving me them 'ere twenty pounds I should never have forgotten it, and it might a' been the saving

"Oh. Sophie, how dreadful," muttered the soft hearted Phœbe, nestling close to her sister. "Don't you think you might ask the judge to take off some part of the poor man's punishment?"

"He has not got a day more than he deserves," replied Sophia with her lips set Her heart was quite as tender as Phobe's and it telt very sore just then for the wretched Raggles; but Miss Brindleton thought that any outward display of sentiment was undignified, so she kept the feelings to herself.

She was not at ease, however, and when she returned she catechised herself as to whether she had truly, according to the lights of her conscience, done her duty in getting Raggles sent to penal servitude? Her answer was that she had done her about to hand the man a massive gold duty, her plain duty, nothing but her duty, and she curtly silenced Phoebe next time the latter alluded to "poor Raggles." Raggles became a forbidden topic Nevertheless, Sophia Brindleton did not

feel quite happy about the man when she thought of him all alone. Six years passed. One night-a summer's night, as on the first occasion-Miss Brindleton was again awoke by a burglar. She sat up in bed, rubbed her eyes, and

recognized Raggles. "I've got a ticket of leave," said this fellow gruffly; you know me, I dessay. Now, just come down and give me all you've got in your drawers, or I'll smash your head in. Look sharp."

"Why, you're Raggles, stammered Sophia, unable to say anything else."

"Yes, I'm Raggles, and a nice trick you served me six years ago," answered the

purse, watch, rings and other things in my pocket, but I'm not going to leave the nouse till I've got all your money and silver plate, and if you squall, by golly I'll wring your neck."

Poor Sophia sat up in her bed bereft of speech. Her sister Phœbe was married ow and no longer lived with her; she had ouly two female servants in the house, and it would have been useless to scream. But on the other hand, she happened to have £2,000 in bank notes and £3,000 worth of jewelry in her desk-valuables which were to have been sent next day to the bank-

"I'll give you a hundred pounds, Mr. Raggles," she stammered in her agony. 'I'll take everything you've got," Raggles' blunt answer. "And now look alive.'

Half an hour later a queer sight might have been witnessed in Miss Brindleton's parlor. Raggles had packed up in a small portmanteau, which he had purloined from Miss B., every article of value which Sophia possessed, and fatigued by his labors. he was lolling in an arm chair, while Miss Brindleton with trembling hands, poured him out a glass of sherry.

"Now go down on your knees and swear an oath to me," laughed the ticket of leave man, who, having tossed off his first dram, was holding out his glass for a second. "Swear that you won't peach against me, or I'll cut off your hair and your ears afterwards. "I swear," faltered Sophia, who, seeing

Raggles' face so terrible, had dropped on her knees. "That'll do," said the ex-convict,

know that you're an honest woman and wouldn't tell a lie. If you did, though, one of my mates would find you out and do for yer." Saying this, Raggles shouldered his ootings, all tied up in a bundle and walk

ed out of the house. He has been living

at large ever since. Miss Brindleton has

not dared to inform against him, and not

even to speak about him to her sister Pno-Insomnia and How to Overcome It.

From the N. Y. Hour. Insomnia is one of the most common and perplexing of the disorders which afflict the human race. Even healthy persons are at times troubled with sleeptrace their unhappy physical condit on to rest at night. The most skillful physicians have no panacea for sleeplessness. Some desk, and, no doubt, the habit prolonged [his life, for he was frail in body, with an over-active mind and an excitable temperament. Napoleon I. was noted for the are arranged in my head as in drawers; 1 employed. open one drawer and close another as I will." This happy faculty is not common, al-

whose habits are regular, sleep comes almost as soon as the head rests upon the pillow. The newborn babe spends most of its time asleep, while, as a rule, robust persons require less sleep than do those who are weak. According to John Wesley, who gives it as his experience, after sixty years' close observation, a man in health requires from six to seven hours sleep, and a healthy woman from seven to eight. The great founder of Methodism, who dabbled in therapeutics at times, declares which I have known, both for preventing and removing nervous disorders." Indeed, medicine is of very little avail in such cases. The physician who prescribes opium, chloral, or bromide of potassium except in very peculiar cases, knows he is doing wrong. He is injuring his patient permanently, and aggravates the trouble he is pretending to remove. In sleep, it is only the brain and nervous system which are at rest All the functions of the body go on as usual. The nervous centres are repaired and strengthened, and doubtless the brain is in some way revitalized by the 'honey-heavy dew of slumber." Much of the difficulty in dealing with insomnia is the reaction of the mind upon the body through the brain. Business care mental distress, or a heavy sorrow will make a person wakeful, even when all the physical functions are in perfect order.

nedicine is of no avail? There are certain hygienic rules which it is well to bear in mind, as well as certain practices, some o which are apparently whimsical, but which really do sometimes induce slumber. During sleep the blood in the head becomes lessened in quantity. There are physiological reasons for believing that a normally healthy person should sleep after every hearty meal. Digestion requires a determination of blood to the stomach, so as to stimulate the machinery by which the food is assimilated in the system. Hence all through the brute creation, sleep folows the taking of food. The siesta, or the nap after dinner, which

What, then, is a wakeful person to do it

s the custom among the well-to-do in all hot countries, is a sensible and healthful practice. It is true that people who partake of their principal meal between daylight and dark, and who do not usually eat before going to bed, are often disturbed in their sleep when they take a late supper; but this is because they have broken in upon a habit. The stomach and all its related organs rebel at unexpected demands upon them. A habit of late eating once established tends rather to help sleep for the blood is withdrawn from the brain by the demands of the digestive depart. ment of the system. One of the cures for dyspepsia is in forming the habit of sleep ing after partaking of the principal meal "Now, turn out of the day. It has been given the uncouth

term of the "hog cure" for gastric dist bances.

To induce sleep the head should placed somewhat higher than the rest o the body. If wakefulness is apprehended the application of cold water to the hear and nape of the neck, while in a tepic bath, has been found useful, for it helps t draw the blood to the body, the condition recedent to all healthful slumber. Colo feet should be guarded against. A warm foot-bath has often been found efficaciou against insomnia. Feather-beds pillows, which heat the back of the head are objectionable, and slumber is much more successfully woord when lying on the side than on the back. Nightmare is rare visitor to persons sleeping on the right or left side. The origin of frightfu dreams can often be traced to a habit o sleeping flat on the back, which, in 30m persons, so impresses the nervous centres as to create the vibrations in the brain which induce unpleasant sensations in sleep.

Who Invented the Flour Barrel.

Few inventions, says the Lumber. man's Gazette, have had a wider o more varied usefuluness than the barrel; few give such promise of perpet. uity. Unique in principle, simple yet singularly perfect in plan and structure, the barrel is little less than a stroke of genius. Who set up the first one? Who first conceived the happy thought of making a vessel tight and strong out of strips of wood bound together with hoops? And when did he live?

No history of inventions, none of th encyclopedias in great libraries, no historian of human progress, so far as we know, gives any information on the subject, unless we except the Roman author Pliny, who mistakenly attributes the invention to the Gauls who inhabited the banks of the Po. We say mistakenly, since there is the best of good reason for believing that the barrel was in use long before the Gauls took possession of their Italian home. perhaps long before the Gauls existed as a people.

The monuments of Egypt furnish proof of the early use of hooped vessels, though no date is given of their invention. In one of the inscriptions essness, while the nervous and ailing often | copied by Wilkinson may be seen two slaves emptying grain from a wooden the impossibility of getting their required | vessel made with hoops, while a scribe keeps tally, and a sweeper stands by with a broom to sweep up the scatterpersons can sleep at will, no matter what ed kernels. Close by an unfortunate the hour of the day or the cares and is undergoing punishment by bastinesponsibilities of business or life. The ado, for short measure perhaps, or as late Horace Greeley was a case in point. Mr. Wilkinson suggests, for petty theft He could take his "forty winks" in The measure is barrel shaped and prechurch, in a railway car, or at his writing- t cisely like that in use in modern Egypt. It would hold, apparently, about a peck. Unfortunately the age of this inscription is not indicated. Measures of the ease with which he went to sleep. For sort would seem to have been in comweeks at a time two hours' sleep out of the | mon use very early in Egypt, though twenty-four was sufficient for him. He is not for the storing of liquids, for which reported to have said: "Different matters | purpose skins and earthen vessels were

At first thought, Egypt would be the wish. If I desire to repose I shut up all last place to look for the invention of the drawers and sleep. I have always hooped vessels, its arid climate making slept when I wanted rest and almost at it especially unsuited for their employ ment. Possibly, however, that may have been the compelling cause of though in nominally healthy persons their invention. Throughout the east, the bamboo is largely used for making hollow vessels, a section of the stem through a node securing a solid bottom, and one between the nodes and open mouth for a natural tub or bucket. In well wooded regions, nothing would be more natural than the employment of hollow tree trunks for the same purpose, or sections of tree stumps, hollowed out by fire or otherwise. In drying, such vessels would that sleep "is preferable to any medicine split and spoil, and it would require to great natural genius to repair them by means of withes or wooden bands, the primitive form of the hoop.

If the users of such natural barrels should migrate to a region where timper was scarce, economy of lumber would be likely to suggest the building of barrels from pieces artificially split, in short, the use of staves, by means of which the primitive cooper would be able to make several barrels out of a block that would suffice but for a single dug-out.

But this is a speculation merely. It is enough to know for certain that the cooper's art, like the potter's, is one of extreme antiquity. picion of its venerableness when we began to trace its history in response to the inquiry-who made the first barrel?

THE ASTEROIDS.—Herr Hornstein has communicated to the Vienna academy the result of his recent researches in connection with the asteroids. He thinks that the number of those with a diameter of over twentyfive geographical miles is extremely small, and that probably all such were discovered before 1859. The number of asteroids with a diameter less than five miles seems also to be very small, at least in the parts of the asteroid zone next Mars; in the outer regions next Jupiter there may be a more considerable number of these very small bodies. Most asteroids seem to have a diameter between five and fifteen miles. The average number of asteroids with a diameter of five or ten miles discovered annually within the last twenty years is about three; the number of those of ten to fifteen miles diameter about one and one-sixth. Thus, should no telescopes greatly more powerful than the present ones be used in future in search for those bodies, we may expect but a moderate "find" of asteroids with diameters under five or over fifteen geographical miles, while a considerable increase of those with diameters of five to fifteen miles may be

FEBRUARY

EXPECTING

Joe's a splendid fe minate his chasing miserable nonsense hang around a wom called on her a doz nd each occasion four le ought to have some lim there this afternoon wanted to inquire if I ith me that evening rather think his erran he had not propose To ask her, with the o nd so we chatted, hal ind finally, together, r ade our farewells and Thile down the avenu and the corner tur n minutes for Joe to nen back to Lon prod nd right before her I Ve said: "Hallo!"

Was for a bit embari

spoke: "What, Joe er we parted it occ hat we might take a hastened back to see w, come along, old e'll have some fun, he: "Extraordi

make that very pro h knew the other well to smooth the lad a good time, and deed we are the be ither can get squar Bad A corresponde n City, Nev., s

ork half a day will not wor hat use would he could not ame with it? r whisky and egged. "Biscu all all kinds of an get at the itchen, but for ies of life, ev just stoop to 1 many respe ever seem to alf a job is Iere is an illus ught a quant aving the hou ife to look ou She sat dov indow and pr ong, walked a ndecided, star wards the nes of poke ast, and at las

> White Mah ood? Good iun." "All right, J Jim, slowly a llar." The bargain nnlements w m went mar out two hor ms of weari nces toward

He sawed a

w and opene

atching his c had left the nd that was nd offered to b for "two de ediately enga rnest. Aite me evident lated the an nd had grow nd a few min vay. The fi orning said the remain ended in th e thought h he got som st, but he se d his succes for a like a

llar, hastily e piazza. Ele With the ectric light, quate know ve to do wi lved will b brief, but c inciples, a ittee of the inted to co ectric light nsulted. T mber of p

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lich are, in The condu m the mac ulated thro n should b ervals, beir pecially at s ads, or wh Conductor ort pieces o far as poss used, the de as secu g, so, as to continuous noattem nt to pass rough the e be car

dies like li ater-pipes, such a ound that

wire has insulatio n usual. cross conta avoided. es from di erent par for gastric distur

head should b er than the rest of ess is apprehended water to the head while in a tepid ful, for it helps to ody, the condition il slumber. Cold gainst. A warm found efficacious eather-beds and back of the head. slumber is much when lying on the Nightmare is a sleeping on the origin of frightful ed to a habit of which, in some nervous centres ons in the brain nt sensations in

lour Barrel. s the Lumber. ad a wider or ss than the bar-

mise of perpet iple, simple yet lan and structess than a stroke the first one? happy thought ght and strong bound together did he live? ons, none of the ibraries, no hisss, so far as we mation on the

pt the Roman istakenly attrithe Gauls who the Po. We here is the best ieving that the efore the Gauls Italian home, Gauls existed Egypt furnish of hooped ves-

given of their he inscriptions y be seen two rom a wooden , while a scribe per stands by up the scattern unfortunate nent by bastinperhaps, or as for petty theft haped and premodern Egypt. y, about a peck. of this inscripleasures of the

been in com-

Egypt, though uids, for which n vessels were ot would be the e invention of limate making their employ er, that may ing cause of ghout the east, ed for making of the stem g a solid bot the nodes and l tub or buckgions, nothing than the emtrunks for the tions of tree fire or othervessels would uld require no

epair them by len bands, the op. tural barrels on where timy of lumber t the building tificially split s, by means of per would be rels out of a but for a sin-

n merely. It tain that the er's, is one of had no susess when we in response ade the first r Hornstein the Vienna

is recent reith the asterhe number of over twentyis extremely all such were The number ter less than e very small the asteroid uter regions a more conse very small em to have a fifteen miles steroids with niles discovlast twenty e number of les diameter Thus, should re powerful sed in future es, we may d" of aster-

five or over

while a con-

with diame-

iles may be

EXPECTING TO GET EVEN. w Joe's a splendid fellow, but I do

ominate his chasing after Lou! s miserable nonsense, if not crime, hang around a woman all the time! called on her a dozen times a day nd each occasion found him there. I say e ought to have some business. I found im there this afternoon when I called roun wanted to inquire if Lou would go With me that evening to see Boucicault. ther think his errand was the same, it he had not proposed it when I came, ad neither of us somehow seemed to care ask her, with the other sitting there, iso we chatted, half an hour or so, nd finally, together, rose to go, de our farewells and left. Up street he we hile down the avenue my steps [bent, and the corner turned and waited quite minutes for Joe to get out of eight, ben back to Lou proceeded I to go, ad right before her mansion I met Joe. said: "Hallo!" Each muttered a deep oat was for a bit embarrassing for both. oke: "What, Joe! The man I wished to se er we parted it occurred to me at we might take a theatre in, and so, stened back to see if you would go. come along, old fellow! Don't say nay, all have some fun, to pass the time away. dhe: "Extraordinary! I turned back make that very proposition, Jack!" ell to smooth these matters as to fight. The evil of intemperance arising nding to believe, we went laughed joked, from the use of stimulants, is practi-

Bad Bargains.

da good time, and neither seemed provoked.

-Boston Post

leed we are the best of friends! But still,

ber can get square, you bet he will!

A correspondent writing from Car-City, Nev., says: An Indian will ork half a day for half a dollar, but will not work all day for a dollar; at use would his money be to him he could not go and get up a little me with it? Money must be earned whisky and gambling, food can be gged. "Biscuit and carney," as they all kinds of bread and meat, they n get at the door of almost any hen, but for the absolute necessies of life, even the noble red man just stoop to labor. Though bright many respects, their dense minds ver seem to compass the fact that alf a job is worth half the money. nght a quantity of cordwood, and on wing the house for the day, told his fe to look out for an Indian to saw She sat down with her work at the ndow and presently a "Jim" came ng, walked around the pile, looked lecided, started away, glanced over wards the piazza where several nes of poker and casino were in ast, and at last came toward the winw and opened negotiations. White Mahala likum Injun saw

od? Good saw wood, heap honest "All right, Jim; how much?"

The bargain being concluded, the

ces toward the window.

ated the amount of labor required had grown weary of his bargain, a few minutes later he had stolen ay. The first one that called next of craving by the use of stimulating ning said that he was willing to poisons that temporarily supply them with brain activity? the remainder for two dollars, but ended in the same way. The next e thought he could do it for a dollar, he got some "biscuit and carney' st, but he soon wearied of the task, d his successor said he would finish for a like sum. As the pile had findled to reasonable proportions, high repeated onslaughts, "Jim' ged to finish, and, receiving his

Electric Dangers.

With the rapid extension of the ctric light, the importance of some nate knowledge in those who may e to do with it of the principles inved will be increasingly felt. For brief, but clear statement of those nciples, a recent report by a comttee of the Franklin Institute, apited to consider the dangers from etric lighting, might be usefully sulted. The committee specify a aber of precautions to be taken, ich are, in substance, as follows: The conducting wires, both to and the machine, should be suitably lated throughout. 2. The insulashould be inspected at suitable ervals, being liable to impairment, ecially at supported hooks, or snarp ls, or where abrasion may occur. Conductors formed of numerous ort pieces of wire should be avoided far as possible; where they have to used, the joined ends should be e as secure as possible by wrapng, so as to prevent short area. 4. continuous wire should be provided, ugh the earth. The wires should be carried too near metallic dies like lines of shafting or gas or ter-pipes, since accidental contact such a case would effectually and that part of the wire. Where wire has to cross metallic bodies, insulation should be made better n usual. 5. The ready occurrence cross contacts or short circuits must

should be kept as far apart as convepient, and the wires should not be allowed to sag or bend in wide curves, except where necessary for raising or lowering the lamp. The portions of a building selected for running the wires should be the least liable to become partially conducting through moisture (ceilings are preferable to walls, floors, etc.) 6. The wires should be of sufficient size to carry the most owerful current used without dangerous heating. 7. To avoid danger to life from discharge through the body, the wires should, whenever convenient, be placed out of reach, either by choice of location or by heavy and guarded insulation. 8. Where arclamps are used, they should be covered with a glass globe, with a cup or a pan below to contain any heated fragments. The committee believe that if these precautions are taken, electric lighting will be thoroughly safe and reliable.-[London Times.

Stimulants.

cally illimitable. Everywhere, and in increased ramifications, it is extending its roots in the soil of human society. Taken collectively, the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and onium is increasing in every civilized land. The efforts of the legislator, moralist, philanthropist and scientist have proved, so far, comparatively unavailing. Like a mighty tidal wave, gathering volume and momentum to itself in its progress. this curse is to day desolating the peace, happiness and prosperity of civilization. Every means that has been adopted to arrest its progress has been as unavailing as a barrier of sand to arcest the current of a mighty, impetuous river. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, clerks, all toy with the dangerous tempter. Intemperance, as an evil, is a violation of some of the basic or fundamental laws of human fere is an illustration: A gentleman existence. Brain stimulants, alcohol, opium and tobacco are universally used, and there must be some motive that prompts to their continual use. No one will dispute this. To assume that the civilized world is spending hundreds of millions of dollars annually, without a purpose, is a proposition that cannot be maintained. There must be a supposed or pretended want in the human system that induces their use. On studying the physiological effects of brain stimulants upon the human system, the cause of their use becomes apparent. They, in a measure, give force and activity to the brain, Jim, slowly and thoughfully-"Two and heighten and intensify its intellectual and organic function. It is sometimes said that the use of stimuplements were brought forth, and lants is not so great as it was a half m went manfully to work. After century ago, but the statement is not out two hours he began to show true. Compare the present condition of gns of weariness and to cast furtive society, as respects intellectual activity and production, with its condition He sawed a few more sticks, and 50 years ago. Is there not a fourfold atching his chance when his employ- increased intellectual activity in the thad left the window he decamped literary, professional and mercantile d that was the last of him. In world? In a given number of the the fun. I took a large pin from my out half an hour another came along population, are there not ten books d offered to do the remainder of the and newspapers read, ten subjects for "two dollar haf." He was im- studied and mastered, ten opinions diately engaged and set to work in promulgated and defended, ten businest. After two hours' work it be- ness enterprises attempted in place of ne evident that he, too, had miscal- a single one 50 years ago? In view of these facts, is it a result to be wondered at, that overworked, eager men attempt to satisfy an intolerable sense

But the secondary effects of these stimulants are deadly. They fetter their victim with invisible links that are stronger than steel. They deliver him to a demon that will not be exorcised. While they promise strength and liberty to the brain and body, they make both the meanest and most wretched of slaves. Many a man belar, hastily wended his way toward ginning to feel the fetters of "tippling" galling him, has gone out to burst himself from them, and found the welded preying upon his vitals, until he has cried in the agony of his spirit, "Who shall deliver me?" The curse of the man going down this fearful sliding scale is the remembrance of past freedom and past strength. Those days are before him, separated from him by a whole continent of grief and gloomy disappointment, and pain of body and fever of spirit-distinct, but distant as the stars-clear, but cold as the moon that shines on his waking agony or on his terrible repose. At the present hour, from the terrible friction and wear incidental to our social, professional, political and commercial life, every young man is in danger. The instinct of self-preservation should prompt him to keep clear and free from this pernicious custom and habit.

Burying Alive.

France is the country of science and statistics, and France furnishes us with startling figures on this important theme. M. Gaston Percheron, a well known Parisian journalist, gives it as d no attempt made to cause the curbis opinion, after careful inquiry, that t to pass back to to the machine in the 15 years between 1852 and 1867, no less than 32,000 people were buried alive in France. How he comes at the figures is to us a matter of profound mystery; all we know is that he is a man famed for the accuracy of his reports, and for our part we place implicit confidence in them.

The ancients never buried their dead until they had been exposed in the open air for several days; the Greeks avoided. Thus the conducting kept their dead four days; the Romans es from different machines, or from five or six, and the Egyptians did not erent parts of the same machine, deliver a corpse to the embalmers until

know if there is any law in this coun- and we will never trade another nickel with try (Canada) regulating the time bodies consequences.

to this melancholy subject, says that among cases, for which he can vouch, who were supposed to be dead, 35 awoke of their own accord at the moment of being placed in the coffin; 13 owed their return to life through the extraordinary tenderness of friends after they had been pronounced dead; 7 were aroused from their comatose state by the fall of the coffin; 9 were brought to by the pricking of the pins with which their shrouds were being fastened, and 19 were saved by chance delays in the performance of the funeral ceremonies. But alas, who can tell how many were not saved by tenderness or accidents or the pricking of pins? If we are to rely upon the Electricity, a scientific paper published in France, the absolute certainty of death may now be established by the use of the electric current. According to that journal: "It is well known that within two or three hours after the last heart beat the entire muscular system of the body has lost its sensibility. If any attempt then be made to excite the muscles by the electric current, they will not contract. Therefore, if this operation is performed five or six hours subsequent to the death agony, we may assure ourselves whether life has ceased without waiting for putrefaction, the veritable sign -manual of Death; for neither a fainting spell nor catalepsy can prevent nuscular contraction under the influence of the electric current."

Getting Even with an Irishman." "When I was at school," says Col. Fracy, late clerk of the mayor of New York, "there was one boy with whom was always quarrelling. He was an Irish youth named Barney, and like many of his countrymen, he had a fair share of mother wit. I believe I disliked him mainly because of his wit, which sooner or later made every boy in school the butt of some jake. Never shall I forget how I tried to get even with him, and how woefully he beat me with my own weapons. Laying my plan carefully beforehand, I drew Barney into a controversy, in the presence of most of the boys, upon the comparative bravery of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races. After warm discussion, in which history was largely drawn upon, and much bantering exchanged, I said:

"Look here, Barney, we can test the thing right here. You are an Irishman and I am a Yankee. Now I will engage to do something here, this moment, that you will not dare to do."

"Go ahead," returned he defiantly, and the boys crowded around to see pocket and deliberately thrust it through the lobe of my ear, pulleà it through to the head, and then drew it out. It hurt dreadfully, but I never winced.

"There, Barney," said I, handing him the pin. "I dare you to do that." Every eye was upon him, but he vas quite equal to the occasion.

"Yes." he replied, slowly, "I dare do

it—but I'm not such a fool!" What a shout the boys did raise! I slunk away, looking and feeling sadly enough. I had a sore ear for many days, and firmly resolved never again to outbrag an Irishman.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from the Transvaal, South Africa, says: "Every afternoon tremendous storms of thunder and lightning burst upon us. These were of two kinds, the wet and the dry. The first is harmless, though noisy: the second exceedingly dangerous. iron bands eating into his marrow and During the dry thunderstorms, which were prevalent toward the end of October, the lightning seemed quite stupefying. It was unaccompanied by either wind or rain. The angry flashes were followed almost simultaneously by awful crashes of thunder, which seemed to shake the earth. One or two tents were struck, and the grass was set fire to in several places within sight of our camps, but no life was lost, only some arms damaged. The dry thunderstorms were soon followed by wet ones. The rain, mixed up with enormous hailstones, soused the thirsty earth, and every little crack on the veidt bore its burden of water to the Vaal, which rose and became impassable."

VARIETIES.

THE other day Mr. Frydigger who does bus ness on East Elm Street, near the Mercury office, was no little surprised to see one of his customers who owed him a "balance" making his way with his family to the Union depot, evidently about to move away from the city, leaving the "balance" still due Mr. Frydigger.

He immediately stepped out of his store and politely offered to assist the lady, who was heavily burdened with baskets, bundles, etc., over to the depot, only a short distance

away. Overcome by the gentleman's politenes alluded to the "little bill," and said that i he would give her his address she would send him the money when she got through. In his blandest manner he hoped she would

not let that trouble her, and leaning forward he quietly whispered to her: "It will be some time before the train

omes, Mrs. Smith, plea-e sit down and wait, and I will go out and place an attachment on your goods."

Then the scene that caused beggars description, Mrs. Smith getting very red in the face, and doing some loud talking.

decomposition had set in. We do not can pay our bill, and there is your money,

you," should be kept without burial, but raised his hat, and with a pleasant "Good there certainly should be, especially in morning, Mrs. Smith," he left her trying to cases of epilepsy, catalepsy, and such explain to the crowd who had gathered about causes of disease, to prevent dismal her the meanness of some. Dallas merchants. -Dallas Mercury.

Another French writer-M. Le A good many years ago, when a certain place in Texas was a very small town, quite Guern-who has devoted much labor a number of prominent citizens went out or a hunting expedition. One night, when they were all gathered around the camp fire, one of the party suggested that each should give the time and reason for his leaving his native State and coming to Texas, whereupon each one in turn told his experience. Judge Blank had killed a min in self-defense, in Arkansas. General Soandso, had forged another man's signature to a check, while another came to Texas on account of his having two wives. The only man who did not make any disclosures was a sanctimonious-looking old man, who, although a professional gambler, was usually called "Parson." "Well, Parson, why did you leave Ken-

> tuckv?" "I don't care to say anything about it. Be sides, it was only a trifle. None of you would believe me anyhow."

"Out with it. Did you shoot anybody?" "No. gentlemen, I did not, Since you want to know so bad I'll telt you. I left Kentucky because I did not build a church." Deep silence fell on the group. No such excu e for coming to Texas ever had been heard of before. There was evidently an unexplained mystery at the bottom of it. The 'Parson " was called upon to furnish more

"Well, gentlemen, you see a congregation raised \$3,000 and turned it over to me to build a church-and I didn't build the church

JAMES T. FIELDS used to tell a story of a town in New Hampshire, from which the men had emigrated in such large numbers that the women remaining behind were an overwhelming majority. Among them was one woman pre-eminent for executive ability. She was summoned to advi-e on all knotty questions, and to assist in all difficult undertakings. Weddings, funerals, donation parties, school meetings, church management, and to whatever work she gave herself straightway it went on to success. One of the families in the town mis-ed the youngest member of the household, a boy of eight years, just as the Thanksgiving dinner was being put on the table. It was so strange a thing that he should be absent when the turkey was to be served, that, a search was immediately instituted for him. He was found at the bottom of a well in the back yard, and measures were promptly taken for his relief. A rope was lowered to him, but it was rotten and broke. A chain was next tried, but it was too short. Then a pole was extended him, but the little fellow could not grasp it tight enough. Disgusted at the last with their futile attempts to release him, the indignant boy shouted up to them: "Why don't you go and get Miss Kent, you fools!'

DURING the season at Trouville a French lady, the wife of a welt-known financier, was enjoying a literary conversation with a wellknown journalist. She was expatiating on the realistic tendencies of the age, condemning in pititess terms favorite writers of the day-men, she declared, who impiously destroy every poetic sentiment in the human breast-when her artiess daughter of 18, clad in vir gin white, entered the room, and whispered: I had better Lot dance with Monsieur S. this evening, mamma. The latest quotations of the Bourse arrived while we were talking, and on reading them he turned deadly pale and trembled." "You are quite right, my child," whispered the sentimental mamma in reply; say that you are engaged already, if I

M. DE CALINAUX sets down his visitor's chamber candlestick.

"Well, good night, old fel," he says. "You see the house is all alone, and the servants sleep like dogs, and there have been a good many burglaries and murders hereabout of late; so I've devised a trap for the scoun-

"How's that 9"

"I've got a wire laid from my bedside, and as soon as I hear the burglars in the house I'll just touch the knob -the wire communicates with a nitro-glycerine bomb in the cellar, and, gip! up goes the wbole house! Be an awful jolly sell on the beggers, eh? Good night!"

A TRAVELER tells a story about his stopping at an hotel in New York one night, and being kept awake by a man pacing the floor in the room above. Occasionally he would hear a moan of anguish; and at last he went up like a good Samaritan, to see if he could relieve the sufferer, "My friend," said the traveler, gazing sympathetically at the face of the stranger, " what can I do for you? Are you ill?" "No." "What alls you then?" 'I have a note for ten thousand dollars due to-morrow, and haven't a nickel to pay it with." "Oh, pshaw!" said the traveler. "Go to bed and let the other fellow do the walk-

A GOOD story is told of a deacon in Tennessee, who was in the habit of riding a bucking mule-that is a mule that can make a camel's back of its straight one, and, by a spasmodic movement of its four legs and homp, discharge its rider like a cannon ball. Recently he came to the edge of the worst mud-hole in the State, and the mule gave strong signs of bucking. The good deacon knew that he was about to be thrown, and his mind hurried about for a prayer. His table grace came easiest: "Lord, for what we are about to receive make us humbly thankful," he exclaimed, and the mule had bucked and he

THEODORE HOOK was once entertaining party who had dined with him by singing comic songs, when he was interrupted by the servant, who came in to say the tax-gatherer was there. Rie wit never turned his head, but continued playing the same accompantment, while he improvised the following:

Though Winter's his name his proceedings are

Chaff.

"M. Quad" says that the principal whaling grounds of the world are the district school houses of America.

A western editor asks the following ques-tion: "If a fellow has nothing when he gets narried, and the girl has nothing, is her things hisen, or his things hern?

During the ninth waltz, Oscar, pointing to his boo's, remarked to Feliciana: "You can't say I have no polish." "No," said she, "but you shine at the wrong end."

Then the scene that caused beggars description, Mrs. Smith getting very red in the face, and doing some loud talking.

"I will have you understand, sir, that we fault. What you want'sh earlier returns."

The New York authorities are very careful fitheir police force. They don't put two officers on the same beat, because it is said to be unhealthy for two persons to sleep together.

Ruskin, Keats, and Jean Paul Richter; nothing striking or original about it.

A good story is told of a recent lecture,

The Toronto Mail says that the appearance of a pet dog with ear-rings created a decided sensation (probably of disgust) among the promenaders on a fashionable street in that

Bad boys who stone railway trains should be made examples of. The first thing we now one of them may throw a stone at the United States Navy, and then what will become of the nation?

He—"May I call you Revenge?" She—"Why?, He—"Because Revenge is sweet." She—"Certsinly you may; provided, though, you let me call you Vengeance." He—"And why do you call me Vengeance?" She—"Because Vengeance is mine." "What? Seven dollars for this! Why, you

only charged me \$2.50 for that fine large oil pleee on the wall there." Great artist: "Exactly so. That little bit in your hand is done in water-color. They come high now on account of the drouth last summer." Said the Speaker to the rural member: "The gen'leman is out of order.' "Out of order, am I?" indignantly replied the member, "old hose, if you'll just come out back of the building, I'll convince you I'm in as good order as any man in the State! Come on, old man!"

A deaf man listened to one of the really elor ent speakers of 30 or 40 years ago. He was thed in tears at the pathos, roused to the most vociferous applause by other pass-ages. "I can't hear a darned word, "he said; but, great Jericho, don't he do the motions splendid!

A hungry lawyer, who was dining at a hotel, showeled the food into his mouth with his knife till he accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a wag reated opposit who bawled out: "I say, Mister, don't cu that hole in your countenance any larger, or we shall all starve."

The Marquis of Lorne claims that his aucestors sat around King Arthur's round table. Nobody in this country will think any the less of Lorne because his folks having no table of their own, had to get their meals The Marquis of Lorne claims that his ar at somebody else's table, provided they
did not leave between daylight and dark with out paying their board.

The old man sighed as he took the golden haired, laughing boy upon ees and stroking his shining tresses. said: "Ah, how much I should like to feel like a child again." Little Johnule ceased his laughter, and looking soberly up into his grandfather's fee remarked: "Then why don't you get mamma to spank you?"

The proudest man in this country the other night was a new staractor, who had his horses taken from his carriage and a crowd of enthu-sias ic admirers draw him to his hotel. He as not so happy the next morning when informed by the liveryman that the ovation wa gotten up by a horse thief, and neither of the valuable animals had been seen since. Dam-

The Honsehold.

OSCAR WILDE

Mr. Oscar Wilde, the apostle of æstheticism, has arrived in this country, has been interviewed by the inevitable reporter, asked to dinner by "Mrs. Potiphar" and Murray Hill audience of "soulfully intense" and "too-too" maids, matrons and languishing, kid-gloved swains. The newspapers, which have more in common working world, than with high art symphonies in snuff color, are rather inclined poet, his Swinburnian stanzas-the mean-

with the commonplace occurrences of a to poke irreverent fun at the long haired is the right thing in the right place, like others whose names are enrolled on the ing of which they say is "what no fellow can find out,"-his silk stockings and kneebreeches, and to deny the authenticity of her mental growth has unfitted her to slip and all are welcome. the new gospel of the beautiful which he into the groove she left; she is restless and serves up to us. The redoubtable Oscar is the son of a of culture, she has tasted the sweets of so-

whom he calls "mamma," Lady Wilde, is the intellect by the friction of mind upon semi-circle cut out of one edge so that it will quite popular in her circle of English society, but the family have neither rank, washing and baking, which she once acmoney or beauty to recommend them to cepted as "fate, the gods have willed it the general public. When the son left so," no longer satisfies. Oxford, where he seems to have kept his And now, if ambitious and resolute, she estheticism quite in the background- too, prepares to "strike for liberty and her wisely, college boys will not tolerate own chair." Out of the 287 employments affectation-he found himself about to open to women, she turns to that to which make his best bow to a society rather by taste and education she is best adapted, wearied of untamed college graduates. He or which those circumstances which in is a "keen 'un," is Oscar, and wordly wise spite of our boasted independence we enough to understand that if one cannot must admit control our destiny, will almove the world through the might of in- low her to enter, and finds a new meaning tellect, the next best thing is the cap-and- to her life, through which she grows hapbells of Folly. So he hit upon the dodge py and contented. But on the other hand of letting his hair grow, and affecting an if she is timid and fearful, afraid of her 'early English" style of dress, avows himself a worshiper of the sunflower and the apotheosis of the delicate teapot, and seasons his talk with a vast deal of adjective and adverbial nonsense. He set society aughing at him by walking into a club in London, gazing pensively at a lily which he held, placing it in a glass of water, and after gazing upon it "soulfully intensely" for a time and sighing profoundly, declaring he had dined, and going away, forgetting to fee the waiter-a great oversight in England. He worshiped the lovely Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," in a medieval eventeenth-century sort of upon the stage," soon began to imitate. 'Consummately" addlepated women got themselves up to look as limp as possible in short waisted "gowns" - æsthetics never wear dresses-in "minor tones," and adopted a wet-rag deportment "almost utter, if not too quite." It only needed the production of Gilbert & Sullivan's comic opera "Patience," which is a burlesque on the entire æsthetic movement, and the hero of which, "Bunthorne," is a palpable caricature of the leader,

to"cap the climax," and æstheticism counted its devotees by hundreds. Fashionable society resembles a flock of sheep; one leads off, the rest hesitate a moment, then follow, regardless whither; so much for the inherent imitativeness of our natures, and the ascendency of the stronger or more cunning over the weak and unthink-Mr. Wilde defines the word which he has

successfully placed on the lips of most women and many men, as the science of correlation of all the arts. It is delightful if the dictionary is quite as knowing. But keen-eyed, quick-witted reporter says Oscar is a humbug, that his affectations and eccentricities are the result of a shrewd calculation, that he works æsthetics with and shame. watchful eve to the main chance and due attention to notoriety, having in view the and its benefits, let us have an eye to its winning of many shekels and much apan extremely æsthetic audience in New to the strong, and making no provision York, is, as reported by the press, a col- for the weakness of the dependent. lection of platitudes, flavored with a bit of

to attend which sixty students attired themselves in pumps, silk stockings and knee-breeches, and marched in, each with eyes bent upon a huze sunflower, oblivious of all else. The lecturer had somehow heard of the intention of the students and appeared upon the platform in the attire of a gentleman.

Hie fabula docet that if a man cannot be distinctively brilliant or profound, the next best thing he can do to win notice, is to make as much of a fool of himself as his natural inclination in that line will allow. To paraphrase Hamlet, the world will fool him "to the top of his bent." For a little time he will be 'the observed | 10 years of housekeeping I have resolved of all observers," for most men are so sensitive to ridicule that when a six-foot athelete, with muscles like a prize-fighter and the stentorian voice of a sea-captain, looks languishingly at a sunflower, sees a 'poem' in a daub of minor tones in green and drab, and makes himself conspicuous by advertising a want in himself of all the qualities we attribute to a manly character, the very novelty earns him a soi-disant fame, as ephemeral as the fragrance of a lily. Oscar Wilde and æstheticism will be forgotten in the next new craze, which will come as quickly as spring follows winter.

GIRLS?

The question is frequently asked, "What shall we do with our boys" to keep them contexted and happy at home, and the answer generally comes pat enough, "Make them happy, waken their interest, give them a share in the farm products. anything that will open their eyes to the nobility and beauty of farm life."

But the question is rarely asked concerning the daughters. It is expected that they will stay quietly at home until "the Prince" comes who is to "woo and wed, kiss and carry them off," when they will other generation of little farmers and farmeresses, thus fulfilling the destiny of women. It is taken for granted that they will be content and quiescent, and any sympas indicative of a diseased mental condition, apt to culmimate in an attack of 'womens' rights " the outcome of which totally unfits them for their proper position as household servants and progenitors of the race.

Most parents are willing, if they can afford it, to educate their daughters as well as their sons; and frequently both are sent her friends, and has lectured before a away to school together, and keep pace though you had a new dress. My best with each other in the class-room. Both wishes for your happiness, return to the homestead, the son to plume himself for a flight on his own account. saying, "The world's mine oyster, which I with my sword will open;" the girl to pack away her textbooks, resume her old Housekeeper" again, after her long time duties and feel, if she can, that she silence, and would be pleased to have an alabaster chimney ornament on a mantle shelf. But she has been lifted out of lance, and favor us with their ideas on the narrow rut of home life, and feels that | Household topics. There is room for all. discontented. She has seen more of life, country gentleman of England: his mother, ciety, known the attrition that sharpens aind and the uneventful round of dish

own strength, not daring to act and decide for herself, the restless discontent deepens and widens till she is not only thoroughly miserable herself, but makes all around her wretched by her complainings.

Then she tries marriage, takes the first captive to her charms, with no particular affection for him, and manages to transform herself from a discontented maid into an unhappy matron.

generally educated with reference to their future employment, or the business they will conduct in time. Or they have the a way; people ughed, but looked, and as college course as supplementary to always happens when folly is "well put the business instruction. But girls are taught to be merely ornamental; symphonies in pink and-white, with whose charms many young men are to be smitten. They are to have a little music, a little French and German, a little painting and drawing. not enough of any one thing to make them thorough in it, the idea being "They will marry and forget it all." If the girls were taught that it was both a privilege and a duty to have a purpose and aim in living, for the water, and otherwise proceeding as and parents aided by affording them an education which should tend to this end, "reformers" and womens' rights would be as unnecessary as a sealskin sacque to a beaver. The girl who can make a dress, set type, send a telegram, teach French or music, keep books, or do anything useful, has a deposit in the bank of Practical Utility upon which she can draw without a check book, and which is her reserve in case of the coming of the proverbial rainy day. In these days of ephemeral fortunes, the man on the flood-tide of fortune to day, may be stranded by its ebb to morrow, and the beautiful, a searching after the true, a the children raised in idleness be taught the literal meaning of that stern edict, to have a definition from first hands, even | "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." To boys, this will be a hour. Serve with a rich sweet sauce .- AARON'S struggle which will test their manhood as by fire; to weak and dependent women, it is too often a choice between starvation Then, with all the talk of education,

practical bearing upon the problem of BEATRIX. | AARON'S WIFE.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Now that "Kittie" has had her wardrobe so nicely planned for her by Beatrix, perhaps a few words of advice with regard to house furnishing may not come amiss. We are all so apt to think we must do just as others have done. When I was married a city friend said to me: "Now, don't go and fill your house with those abominable rag carpets." I laughed and said: "Don't you know that rag carpets are a necessity in the country, and I have already a large quantity in the hands of the weaver." She replied: "I did not expect that of you, and I know I could keep house on a farm without them." I find she was right in a great measure, and after never to make another yard; being mostly cotton they collect and hold dust until they are positively unhealthy. They are so heavy that without ripping it is impossible to get them clean. The sewing of the rags consumes the time which ought to be given to rest and reading; they are far from being a thing of beauty; and lastly, I consider them a positive nuisance all round; fortunately, my worser half thinks likewise.

Now, if Kittie is fortunate enough to have a new house built for her, she may by a little ingenuity on her part, and the aid of a good recipe for staining floors, stain her sitting room floor very nicely. WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE It will be so cool and free from dust all summer; then the money which the rag carpet would have taken may be used to buy half as much good ingrain, which she may bind with nice binding and put in the center of the room for warmth in winter. Her room will look nice and she will have the dear delight of being "fashionable." If the house is old she may accomplish the same by painting a wide space around the edge some pretty shade, with matting in the center for summer and carpet in winter; then keep the table in the center of the room, with the books and pap rs on it which you are then reading, not a lot of old ones. Do not set a stiff set of chairs preside over their homes and bring up an. all alike around the sides, but get a variety; what pictures you have let them be nice, even if they are few at first, you can add as vou are able.

Now, I have given "my ideas" about toms of unrest are severely frowned down the sitting room, let some one else give theirs about other rooms. Now, Kittie, my advice to you is to act upon the last suggestion given you by Beatrix, and have your silk dress black; if you get some other color you will get very tired of it, and it will not color. If you feel that you must have a colored one, get poplin; "the genuine article" will look as nice after coloring as before, and you will feel as

AMATEUR HOUSEKEEPER. Howell, Feb. 5, 1882.

We are glad to hear from "Amateur Household ledger, return to their allegi-

LADIES who have room in their kitchen for a large arm chair, will find it a great convenience to have it furnished with a lap-board. considerably longer than wide, with an oblong fit about the waist; this is supported by

How to Make Peppermint Drops.

Take a convenient quantity of dry granulated sugar; place it in a pan having a lip from which the contents may be poured or dropped; add a very little water, just enough to make the sugar a stiff paste. two ounces of water to a pound of sugar being about the right proportion; set it over the fire and allow it to nearly boil. keeping it continually stirred; it must not actually come to a full boil, but must be emoved from the fire just as the bubbles denoting the boiling point is reached begin to rise. Allow the sirup to cool a little, stirring all the time: add strong essence of peppermint to suit the taste, and drop on tins, or sheets of smooth white paper. The dropping is performed by tilting the vessel slightly, so that the contents will slowly run out, and with a small piece of stiff wire the drops may be stroked off on to the tins or paper. They should then be kept in a warm place for a few hours to The remedy lies in the hands of those dry. If desired, a little red coloring may who provide the education. Boys are be added just previous to dropping, or a portion may be dropped in a plain white form, and the remainder colored.

There is no reason why peppermint should alone be used with this form of candy, but confectioners usually confine themselves to this flavor. Any flavor may be added, and a great variety of palatable sweets made in the same manner. If desired, these drops may be acidulated by the use of a little tartaric acid and flavored with lemon, pineapple, or banana. In the season of fruits, delicious drops may be made by substituting the juice of fresh fruits, as strawberry, raspberry, etc., directed.—Confectioner and Baker.

Useful Recipes.

ORANGE SYRUP .- To one cup of the juice of ripe thin-skinned oranges add one and a half cups of powdered sugar, boil and skim when co il, bottle and put in a cool place Fine for flavoring custards or pudding sauces .-AARON'S WIFE.

CRANBERRY ROLL .- One quart flour, one heaped teaspoon baking powder, sifted together: mix into a soft dough with sweet milk; roll thin and spread over it a pint of cranberries, and a cup and a half of sugar; roll it over and over into a roll and put loosely into a pudding bag and put in the steamer over a kettle of boiling water, and steam one

APPLE FRITTERS .- Pare and slice in large round slices some fine tart spples; sprinkle the slices with sugar and squeeze over them the juice of a lemon and let stand a few hours. Make a batter of three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, with flour enough probation. His lecture, delivered before life, and not be guilty of giving strength for a thin batter, in which dip the slices of apple, and fry separately in butter or lard. When done sprinkle with powdered sugar.—

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert'Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Discusses," "Cattle and their Disease," "Sheep, Swine sand Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farker. No regestions will be answered by mail unless accommame and address to the omice of the Faranas, rugastions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and ago of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201

EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

In the absence of letters of inquiry from our subscribers regarding disease and treatment of their animals, we have chosen as a subject of much interest at the present time, the several epizootic diseases which of late years have been so frequent, and in the hands of the inexperienced, so fatal to all classes of our domestic animals. The term epizootic is used to designate any disease which affects large numbers of animals at one and the same time. In contra-distinction, the term epidemic re-Lates to the same class of diseases affecting the human family in the same manner and from the same specific causes. The following history of epizootic diseases we compile from the best authorities, which we believe will be of interest to our readers generally, and place owners of live stock on their guard against fatal invasion of any such diseases in their stock, by the early observance of sanitary measures. Epizootic diseases may be confined to one class of animals one year, or a succession of years, at other times extending to several varieties or classes of animals at the same period. They frequently do so ten alike, or altogether the same. They are ormay recur at different seasons. The winter usually is most exempt from their influence, but there are times when spring, summer, autumn and winter equally witness their ravages. They occasionally pay us merely a passing visit; at other times their murderous influence rests upon the the country month after month and year after year. There are seasons when, by common attention to cleanliness or the usual modes of disinfection, our horses, cattle, sheep, &c., seem to bid them defiance; at other times no care can preserve June 7th. them from the attack; they become a mur. derous pestilence and destroy everything before them. At times they exhibit an enzootic (prevailing within a circumscribed district) character. They seem to depend upon some local influence, but by their virulence is increased in proportion as they spread around. At times the disease assumes a simple character, and promises to be easily treated, but soon, and without warning, it presents a complication of diseases, dreadful in the extreme. What are the causes which produce these often alarming maladies? Occasionally they may be traced to some dangerous or malignant principle. Temperature has much influence, and especially the rapidity and extent, and frequency of its changes. These circumstances, at least, predispose to the influence of causes of diseases from which the animal would be otherwise exempt. The nature of the soil has much | to hold it would admit, and a gain of 30 to 40 pens, and it especially did so with the epi. zootic of 1842, that it seems to be altogether unaffected by heat, cold, drought or but that it is done there can be no question. sture. In all proba ability, however some one of these causes was deeply concerned in the rise and propagation of the evil. These influences are often observable in cattle, and the use of their diseased milk and flesh has been productive of like complaints in the human being, and occasionally there are periods in which they are common victims to the same pest. The recent epizootic has not been confined to any particular species of animal. Among the principal sufferers have been the horse. cattle, sheep and even the feathered tribe has not escaped their ravages. The origin. progress and most successful treatment of these several epizootic diseases should be bear with us if we go back to the earliest record of this class of diseases, destroying as they have occasionally done, multitudes of useful animals in a short space of time?

their causes," says Hurtrel O'Arboval, "insidious and rapid in their progress, fearful and deceitful in their symptoms, deadly in their results, and speedily destroying numerous victims before their nature or even existance is ascertained, they deserve profounder study than has yet been bestowed upon them." It will not be uninteresting, but will prepare us for the consideration of modern enzotics, to take a rapid survey of the character of these maladies in early times and in different countries. There can be little doubt that they are almost as ancient as the world the first actual description of them, however, is given by Moses about 1750 years before the Christian era. Pharaoh had refused to permit the departure of the Isralites from Egypt; Moses was therefore commanded to threaten that, if he persistshould be upon the cartle that were in the field, upon the horses, upon the asses, upon the oxen and upon the sheep, and there (Exod., ix., 3, 4, 6) To this was added a present day, the confinement of the murrain, for a certain period at least, to particular districts. "The Lord shall sever of Egypt, and there shall nothing die and the Lord did that thing on the morrow, Egypt died." This punishment having no effect on the obstinate monarch, another species of murrain was threatened, consistpurify themselves and their garments. The to complete with all their power,

"Obscure and mysterious as they are in

an epizootic is that related by Ovid of the depopulation of the Island of Ægina, in the year B. C., 1295. He thus relates the

commencement of it: commencement of it:
The young disease with milder forms began,
And raged 'mong birds and beasts, excusing man
The laboring oxen fell before the plow;
The unhappy plowmen stare and wonder how,
The tabld sheep with sickly bleatings pines,
Its wool decreasing as its strength declines.
The war-like steed by inward foes compelled,
Neglects his honors, and deserts the field;
Uniterved and languid seeks a base retreat,
and st five maner croams, but wished a nob

The stag forgets his speed—the boars their rage Nor can the bears the stronger herds engage. A general faintness now invades them all, and in the woods and fields promiscuously the

The air receives the stench and strange to say, The ravenous birds and beasts avoid their prey; The offensive bodies rot upon the ground, And spread the dire contagion all around,

Then follows a frightful account of the effect of the plague on the human being: The destined ox with holy garlands crowned, Prevents the blow and feels an unexpected wow When I myself invoked the powers divine, To drive the fatal pest from me and mine. When now the priest with hand uplifted stood Prepared to strike and shed the sacred blood, The gods themselves the mortal stroke bestow,

When how are prepared to strike and shed the sacred. The gods themselves the mortal stroke bestow, The yirtim falls, but they inflict the blow. The virtim falls, but they inflict the blow. Scarce was the knife with the pale purple stained And no presages could be then obtained from putrid entrails where the infection reigned. The infection spread from the inferior animal to the human being, and the island

of Ægina was almost depopulated. Æacus, its monarch, besought Jupiter to peo ple it anew. The king of the gods consented, and all the ants which Æacus had seen in a dream on a certain oak, were changed to human beings, who were afterwards called Myrmidons. The little island of Ægina obtained a naval superiority, which from its diminutive size, would have been supposed to be impossible. Long before any other part of European Greece had acquired any commercial power, Ægina had a factory erected in Lower Egypt. This metamorphosis of Ovid is interesting from the information which it gives respecting epizootic diseases, as well

(Te be Continued.)

CITY ITEMS.

On Friday evening the 24th of February Col. Beard will deliver his lecture, "Humorou Incidents of the War," at Music Hall. Th ecture is given under the auspices of Fairoanks Post, G. A. R., and the profits are to be applied to the entertainment of visiting comrades during the re-union of the army of the Potomac, which takes place in this city

On Monday morning Hugh S. Peoples and Dr. Hollywood were arrested on a warrant charging them with the murder of Martha Whitla. This is the second charge in this matter against Peoples, who was bailed on the first charge. The last one is said to be degrees they assume an epizootic type, and based on entirely new evidence which has come into the possession of the Prosecuting Attorney.

> On Monday last while at King's Yards we had our attention called to a piece of business practiced by some of the droyers which for eanness is very rarely exceeded. In selling cattle in this market it is always understood that they shall be weighed after having been fed and watered. This being the rule no fault is found with a drover's giving his stock all they will eat under ordinary circumstances but in this case the drovers had put in a large supply of salt and but little hay. Of course the salt was intended to increase the thirst of the animals, and when the water was turned on they would drink as long as their capacity made. That a man will be mean and dis honest enough to stoop to such practices for the sake of a few dollars is hard to believe Ve refrain at this time from giving any names but right here we give due notice that the recurrence of another instance of this kind will result in the publication of the names.

WHEN Mayor Thompson assumed the du ties of his office he at once declared war on the waiter girl saloons and variety halls in the city, and followed it up until they were all closed. If Mr. Thompson had done nothing else during his administration, this alone would entitle him to the thanks of the community. When the liquor law was enacted the police undertook to enforce it, and for a short time succeeded in securing a partial compliance with the law on the part of the saloon keepers. At present the law is virtucarefully considered. Will our readers ally a dead letter, and although the police make a large number of complaints against the law breakers, they find it impossible to secure a conviction in the Police Court. It matters not how clear the evidence is against the party, the jury either disagree or acquit them. There is evidently something wrong in the law or else in the way it is administer ed in this city, and people are beginning to inquire where the fault lies. The saloonceepers may make wake up some morning with a prohibitory amendment to the constitution staring them in the face.

Hungarian and American Competition

in Flour. How largely the flour industry in Aus tria-Hungary has increased since 1867, is shown by the fact that the export of flour and other grinding produce brought the government about 20,000,000 florins a year, while for grinding produce the foreign milling industry received annually about 12,000,000 florins. Up to the last two years the export was almost entirely in the hands of the Hungarian mills, while the import was entirely for Cislethania, and is ed in that refusal "the hand of the Lord still so. Since last year the export trade has changed very unfavorably, and Hungarian mills mostly suffer, having now to send their flour to Vienna, instead of the should should be a grevious murrain." former export places, or what is worse, are obliged to work less. The Hungarian circumstance of frequent occurrence in the mills have, it is important to remark, just lost the most profitable outlet for their produce, and the outlook of the Austro-Hungarian flour industry is very sad inbetween the cattle of Israel and the cattle deed. Thirty-two thousand mills in Cislethania and 25,000 mills in Hungary are exof all that belongs to the children of Israel; posed to ruin, especially in Buda-Pesth mills, which principally work for export, and all," a great many-"of the cattle of and which are not far from losing their foreign outlet. The cause of this deplorable state is to be found partly in the flour import from Germany, the German duty ing of "boi's breaking forth, and blains on flour, and the high freights of our railupon man and beast. (Exod., ix., 9.) In ways; principally, however, in the Amerithe code of laws afterwards instituted by can competition, which tries with wonder-Moses there is no mention of any epizootic ful energy to drag the custom of England, disease, but the Israelites are commanded Brazil and consuming places from us. to place a line of separation between the America is continually improving indus clean and the unclean beasts, and, in case try, lowering her already cheap freight of touching any of the latter, carefully to rates, for which purpose they are trying

first account that we have of the horrors of their water-ways in order to increase by the carload. This is as about as high as pota-

象

their power of competition, we do little in this direction. At least, there has been nothing done for a year. Our mills, we repeat it, must think of improving and raising their establishments. The Americans have spared no trouble to obtain their aim. For instance, their millers' association employ for years practical men in Europe in order to receive accurate reports of the institutions and progress of the European milling industry. Our mills, in order to obtain cheaper manu facture, must endeavor to work in a more rational way. The 57,000 Austro-Hungarian millers must be united in these vital questions, and work especially for the establishment of cheaper freight rates. A sound tariff is really needed for our milling industry. It is only too well known that the tariff policy of our railways pays no attention to the traffic of the world. No object tion can be raised, as the rates of our railways are far from leaving no profit. England, for example, whose traffic is five times larger than Austria-Hungary's, has only twice the income Austria-Hungary The rates of our railways are, compared with those in England and Germany, not to speak of America, much too dear, and local as well as export tariffs too high .-

MAST, Foos & Co., manufacturers, Springfield, O., were awarded the large gold medal on the "iron turbine" wind engine at the exposition lately held at Ade laide, South Australia, for superior merit This medal is of the finest Australian gold, and very valuable.

Neue Wrener Tageblatt.

A CARD

During the next six months there will be a large number of people out of employment on account of the drought; in some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffering. There are plenty of men and women in this country, who, if some friend would put them in the way of earning two or three hundred dollars during the winter months, would be grateful for a life time. A large Manufactur ing Company in New York are now prepared to start persons of either sex in a new bust ness. The business is honorable and legitimate (no peddling or book canvassing), \$50 per month and expenses paid. So, if you are out of employment, send your name and ad dress at once to the Wallace Co., 60 Warren

The Household and Farm in its issue of October says: "The offer made by this company (who are one of the most reliable in this city) is the best ever made to the unemploy-

The Wallace Co. make a special offer to readers of this paper who will write them at once, and who can give good references.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Vt. Farm Machine Co." of Bellows Falls, Vt. The Davis Swing Churn is all that is claimed for it, and those in want of superior Dairy implements, will do well to write to the Company for their "DAIRYMAN," which they furnish free to all applicants. It shows what the company manu facture, and gives some very interesting information. The "Butter Worker and Butter Printers's manufactured by them has a would wide celebrity.

WE are strongely disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Ave. Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is to do with it; and yet it occasionally hap- pounds in an animal is by this means easily daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above ad-

> It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parkker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

THESDAY, Feb. 14, 1862. Flour.—The receipts for the week were 12 923 bbls and the shipments were 3,193 bbls. The market is weak at a lower range of values than at date of our last report. The lower prices of wheat of course weaken the mark-t, and buyers are taking just as little stock as possible until the prospects are more settled. Quotations are as follows.

 Choice white wheat (country)
 6
 25@
 6
 50

 Seconds
 5
 90%
 5
 25

 Minnesets apring
 7
 25@
 7
 50

 Minneseta patents
 8
 90%
 8
 50

 Rye
 6
 00%
 6
 25

have been 120 923 hn. against 108,087 bn. the preopens this week with a very discouraging outlook, and prices are on the down grade with a vengeance Holders rushed their old stocks into market with a determation to realize at any price. Monday noon prices had run down fully 10c below those ruling one week ago, with reports from other markets all out the same condition of affairs. Liverpool and Mark Lane were reported lower and weak losing rates for No. I white were \$1 27 against \$1 3634 one week ago. Futures closed as follows: March, \$1 271/6; April, \$1 291/4; May, \$1 291/4; June

Corn-Receipts lerge and the market dull and lower. Yesterday No 2 was quoted at 611/2c, and rejected at 60c.

Oats. - There is a decline in this grain also, and No 1 white are now quoted at 461/2047c, and No 1 nixed at 441/2c per bush. Rye. - Very little being received. Market dull

t 90@95c per bu. Corn Meal.-Fresh ground is quoted at \$22 00 per ton for fine and \$26 for coarse,

motations are \$8 50 per bbl. Butter .- Receipts of choice are light, and prices are very firm at 25@26c per lb. Low grade and nedium stock is in better demand, and command 12@16c per lb.

Cheese-Market quiet at unchanged rates, nam v 1416@15c for choice stock. Clover Seed .- Market quiet, but prices highe hann oe week ago, prime selling at \$5 and No. 2 at 4 75 In Toledo quotations are \$1 95 for prime

and \$5 05 for mammuth. Apples.-The market is firm, and a fair ho lemand exists for good fruit. Choice apple Beans .- The market is higher. City picked are

now held at \$3 60@3 75, and unpicked at \$2 60@ to 2 90. Stocks are very light. Beeswax.-Invoices of Fure quoted at 20@22c n stock it is held at 25@26c.

Eggs.-Fresh eggs are selling at 171/2@18c, bu or I med no inquiry is made. and prices are unsettled. Prices rauge from \$7 75

Salt .- Firm at \$1 35 for Onondaga: Saginaw at Dried Apples.-The market is very dull

with holders quoting at 51/2@61/4c for new fruit; vaporated apples, 12@121/2c. Peaches 23@25c per Potatoes. - The market has again advanced and prices are now quoted at \$1 06 to \$1 10 per bu

toes are likely to get, as importations from Europe are now being made. There are probably considerable amounts stored away in the northern section of this State, but they are not at present available ecause it would be unsafe to open the pits. Pota toes at \$1 10 per bu are at famine prices, and with the weakness in breadstuffs it is doubtful if they are kept up to this price. Retailers are getting from \$1 15 to \$1 25 per bu.

Hops.—Quotations are from 22@2ic for good to holcostate. In stock they are selling at 25@27c. Honey.-Choice new comb is dull at 18@20c per b. Old is selling at 16c.

Onions.-Market dull at \$2 7533 per bbl. Cranberries,- thoice eastern fruit firm at 0 50@ \$11; bushel boxes \$4. Hay.-Firm: dock rates for baled hav about

\$18@18 50 for choice timothy. Poultry. - urkeys are offered at 14@15c, and hickens at about 11@12c. Wood .- Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and

Provisions.—We have to report an unchanged market for provisions, with the high prices inter-fering with the demand. In Chicago prices are ower, quotations being \$18 15 per bbls. again \$1860 one week ago. Live hogs are active and higher in hicago, but unchanged here, Quotation

n this market is as follows: 18 75@19 00 @19 25 20 00@20 50 Clear do
Lard in tierces, per lb
Lard in kegs, per lb
Hams, per lb
Shoulders, per lb
Choice bacon, per lb Extra Mess beef, per bbl. 7 0 1234 0 13 Hay .- The following is a record of the sales at

he Michigan avenue scales during the past week: Monday—25 lo ds: nine at \$15; six at \$13; three t \$14; one at \$18, \$16, \$13 50, \$13 25, \$12 50, \$12

and \$11 25.
Thesday—42 loads: nine at \$14; six at \$15; five at \$13; for at \$15 50, \$14 50 and \$12; two at \$16, \$12 50 and \$1 : one at \$18, \$17, \$11 and \$10 50.
Wednesday—33 I ads: six at \$14; five at \$13 50; four at *16; three at \$15, \$13 and \$12; two at \$15 50, \$11 and \$10; one at \$18, \$17, and \$10 50.
Thursday—35 loads: twelve at \$12; cheven at \$14; seven at \$15; six at \$10; five at \$12; three at \$16 and \$10; two at \$15; or one at \$16 50, \$12 50, \$12 50, \$17 5, \$11 50 and \$11.
Friday—32 loads: six at \$15; five at \$21; three at \$16 and \$10; Firsday—32 loads: six at \$15; five at \$12; three at \$16 and \$10; Friday—32 loads: six at \$15; five at \$17. Friday—32 loads; six at \$15; five at \$11; three at \$16 and \$14; two at \$17; \$11 50 and \$10; one at \$15 50, \$14 50, \$12. \$10 50 and \$9. Saturday—2; loads; five at \$15 and \$14; four at \$15; two at \$17. \$13 50 and \$12; one at \$15 50, \$13 50 and \$14; four at \$15; two at \$17. \$13 50 and \$12; one at \$16, \$15 50, \$11 50 \$10 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Varda

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1881. The following were the receipts at these yards:

	No.	siteep	Hoge
monata		No.	No
ugusta	. 18	*	15
lattle Creek,	. 50	338	58
Brighton	. 14	293	
helsea	. 14		25
harlotte		177	
lyde	. 23		
). G. H. & M. R'y	. 96	503	38
aton Rapids	. 17	127	
rass Blanc	22		2
lowell	31		1
a ng burg	26	350	40
ansing	. ~0	89	1
fa-on		186	
dilford			2
tore uli		79	- 1
dars all		70	2
Northville		166	
nandaga	. 9		4
)xford	. 17	37	
Rochester	14	41	
Saline	. 19	155	3
South Lyon	. 15		19
Utica	. 22		_
Wixom	. 2	90	
Williamston		58	1
Ypeilanti		63	2
Drove in	155	263	ĩ
VIOTO III	. 100	~00	1
Total	200		0
1000	. 564	3,085	32

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbere 564 head. against 1,103 last week. The market opened up with a brisk demand from hippers and the local dealers, and by noon the receipts were ed out. Prices averaged about 25 cents per hundred higher on snipping cattle and the better grades of butchers' stock, compared with those of one week ago. The market closed firm at the fol-

Good to choice shipping steers, \$5 25	@6 00
Fair shipping steers 4 50	@4 75
Good to choice butchers's steers 4 75	@5 25
Fair butchers' steers 4 00	@4 50
Fair to good mixed butchers'	CD 2 00
	@4 75
stock Coarse mixed butchers' stock 3 50	@3 80
Bulls	@3 00
Stockers 3 00	
Stockers 0 00	@ 3 30
Townsend sold M Fleischman 5 thin	butchers'
steers, av 750 lbs, at 23 t5.	
Walls sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av	1.500 lbs
at \$4 30.	2,000 100
Clark sold John Loosemor a mixed	lot of 19
head of thin butchers' stock av 867 lbs at	
Walls sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed	
head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$	4 20

Tice sold Burt Spencer + good oxen av 1 650 lbs at \$4 50, and 2 fair shipping steers av 1,091 lbs at the same price the same price.
Townseud rold Drake 20 fair butchers' steers av
975 lbs at \$4 20.
Stell sold Burt Spencer 19 fair shipping steers av
1,160 lbs at \$4 50, and 2 coarse cows to Duff &

apiis av 85 lbs at \$3 50. Scofield sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$3 80 Clark sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av 1,635 lbs at Hall sold Drake 12 choice steers and oxen av 1,600 Main sold Diagnet 2 control excess and other 27 1,000 bs at \$5 50, and 6 av 1,589 lbs at \$4 .6. (lark s.ld Rice 5 fair shipping steers av 1,092 lbs tt \$4 90; 2 av 1,020 lbs at \$4 50, and 4 choice ones v 1,460 lbs at \$5 50.

cofield sold Drake 5 fair oxen av 1 444 lbs at \$4 Adams sold Drake 20 fair shipping steers av 1,008 and sold Burt Spenc r 4 fair oxen av 1.594 25, and 3 coar e ones av 1.560 lbs at \$3.

Town-end sold Burt Spenc r 4 fair oxen av 1,591 bs at \$4.25, and 3 coar e ones av 1,560 lbs at \$3. Cooper sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 25 head of thin buchers' stock av 9.3 lbs at \$3.00. Patrick sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$4. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 8 fair shipping steers av 1,96 lbs at \$473, and a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 500 lbs at \$4.30. J Rowe sold Burt Spencer 8 good shipping steers av 1,096 lbs at \$5.50.

J Rowe sold Batt Spencer 8 good snipping steers av 1,060 lbs at \$5.
C Roe sold Wm Wreford & C · a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 876 lbs at \$435 Webster sold Burt Spencer 2 good oxen av 1,600 lbs at \$45, and 5 coarse ones av 1,504 lbs at \$2

50.

J Rowe sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 25 head of fair bu chers' stock av 510 lbs at \$1.25.
Schoonover sold Burt Spencer 18 good shipping steers av 1.066 lbs at \$2.

Newton sold D ake 9 good shipping steers av 1.

Newton sold D ake 9 good shipping steers av 1, 147 lbs at \$4 90.

Rundel sold 'John Robinson 7 good butchers steers and heifers av 574 lbs at \$4 90.

C Switzer sold Drake 6 fair shipping steers av 1,046 lbs at \$4 80, and one weighing 830 lbs at \$4.

Newton sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 806 lbs at \$3 90.

McHugh sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 847 lbs at \$4 20.

C Switzer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3 90, and 2 good oxen to Burt Spencer av 1,623 lbs at \$5.

Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 9 good shipping steers av 1,138 lbs at \$4 90, and 2 choice oxen av 1,905 lbs at \$5 25. Taylor so d Rice 7 good shipping steers av 1,650 bs at \$5.20.

head of fair butchers' stock av 1,000 105 at \$2 1055 \$21 on the lot.

Switzer & Ackley sold Drake a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 1 040 lbs at \$4 50, and it' coarse ones av 719 lbs at \$3 50.

Taylor so.d John Rob n.on 2 good butchers' hei-ers av 1,069 lbs at \$4 70.

Bliss sold Drake 8 fair snipping steers av 960 lbs at \$4 57.

N-wt n sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 5 head of c arse butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$3 75, and 2 buils av 1,00 lbs at \$3 60.

od 2 bulls av 1,20 lbs at \$3 60 Jud-on sold M Fieischman an 4 thin butchers steers av 765 lbs at \$4

Dale sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen av 1,460 lbs at \$4

25. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,085 head against 2.446 head last week. There was an active demand for shipment and prices were a g od 25 cents per hundred higher than those of last week. Hill sold Wm Wreford & Co 165 av 95 lbs at \$5 GD Spencer sold Wm Wreford & Co 90, av 85 rue sold Donaldson 91, part lambs, av 73 lbs at

\$5 15. Giddings sold Wm Wreford & Co 79 av 92 lbs at Stabler sold Wm Wreford & Co 20 lambs av 91 lbs at \$6 50. McCafferty sold Wm Wreford & Co 152 av 81 lbs t \$4 00. RC niey sold John Ellis 70 av 81 lbs at \$4 90. Stabler sold Wm Wreford & Co 45 av 97 lbs at \$5

0. Patrick sold R Hayes 74 av 70 lbs at \$1 75. Tobin sold R Hayes 36 av 70 lbs at \$4 40. Mccadden sold Wm Wreford & Co 89 av 91 lbs rhoof sold Wm Wreford & Co 92, part lambs. ad 78 lbs at \$4 80.

Dunning sold Wm Wreford & Co 59 av 112 lbs at re & Horner sold Morey 51 av 92 lbs at \$4 90, to Monday's rates on Saturday.

Capwell sold Wm Wreford & Co 50 av 86 lbs at \$5 Taylor sold McHugh 41 av 84 lbs at \$4 50. C Switzer sold Wm Wreford & Co 20 av 95 lbs s

Brockaw sold Wm Wreford & Co 13 av 98 lbs a Wiliard sold Donaldson 113 av 96 lbs at \$5 15.
Thayer sold Donaldson 127 av 107 lbs at \$5 25.
Perkins sold Wm Wreford & Co 178 av 89 lbs at \$5 30.

55 30.

Bliss sold Wm Wreford & Co 37 av 91 lbs at \$5.

Dale sold Wm Wreford & Co 127 av 86 lbs at \$ Rundel sold Harger 126 av 83 lbs at \$5 33. Stanley rold Win Wreford & Co 170 av 95 lbs at Camp acid Win Camp sold Wm Wreford & Co 180 av 84 lbs at \$4 70. There was about 20 bucks in this lot.

The offerings of hogs numbered 336, against 76 last week. The market ruled fairly active and the receipts were closed out at prices ranging from \$6 50 to \$6.75 per hundred, which is about the same

King's Vards.

Monday, Feb. 13, 1882. CATTLE.

mall supply of cattle and a large attendance of buyers. Trading was very brisk, as sellers had only to name a price and take their stock to the cales. They came high, but buyers had to have them, as there was not enough to go round, a buyer did not dare to take the chances of leaving a bunch after they had been priced to him. As one buye emarked: "It was a picuic for the drovers."

The market opened up at these yards with a

remarked: "It was a pice ic for the drovers," Richmond sold Wm Wreford & o a mixed iot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 852 lbs at \$4 50 McHugh so'd Sam Andrews a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 932 lbs at \$455, and 3 fair heifers av 730 lbs at \$4. Young sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 718 lbs at \$365. Kalaher sold Kammon 2 good butchers' heifers av 975 lbs at \$4 50; 3 to Walls av 736 lbs at the same price, and a fair cow to Wm Wreford & Co weighing 1,020 lbs at \$4. Hall sold Hilderschiedt a mi xed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' tock, av 740 lbs at \$4.

air butchers' tock av 740 lbs at \$4.
Williams sold Billkofski 3 good butchers' steers
w 990 lbs at \$4 80.
Waters sold Oberhoff 2 bulls av 1,010 lbs at \$3 75. Waters sold Oberhoff 2 bulls av 1,010 lbs at \$3 75, and 3 thin cows av 98% lbs at the same price.
Aldrich sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 80 lbs at \$3 80.
Stevens sold Andrews 3 fair butchers' heifers av 620 lbs at \$4 10.
Aldrich sold Kraft 4 good butchers' steers and heifers av 985 lbs at \$4 75.
Kalaher sold Kuoch 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,-1 0 lbs at \$4 40.

0 lbs at \$4 40 0 lbs at \$4.40. Aldrich sold Sullivan 6 good butchers' steers and eifers av 716 lbs at \$4.75 and a mixed lot of 5 head ' stock to Stor at \$150
Richmond sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of flead of coer e butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$365. Freeman sold Hersch 6 good butchers steers and heifers av 1,025 lbs at \$5.
Richmond sold Drake 4 fair oxen av 1,660 lbs at \$4

Gillow sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 600 be at \$350.
Williams sold Wm Wreford & Co 5 good butchers' stock av 800 be at 55.
Wat re sold Wm Wreford & Co 5 mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 1,036 lbs at \$460.

CATTLE.-Receipts 10,893, against 12,501 the pre vious week. The offerings of cattle on Monday numbered 112 carloads, the quality ranging from fair to go d, with very few extra. The reports from the east were favorable during the early part of the day and buyers bought freely. Later news changed the situation and the market slackened off. The highest price paid was \$6 25, which was for 6 Michigan steers. Good 1,200 to 1,300 lb steer sold at \$5 50@5 :0, and 1,100 to 1,200 lbs at \$5@5 50, and fair to good 950 to 1,050 lbs at \$4 30@4 90; common mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3 25@3 621/4; fair to good do \$3 75@4 25, and choice at \$4 Stock cattle were scarce and in moderate demand at \$3 40@4 25. Oxen were in good demand at \$3 60@5-50 for fair to choice, the larger part sell ing at \$4@4 75. The market ruled steady on Tues day and closed dull on Wednesday with a downward tendency. Among the sales of Michigan ca le were: 6 steers av 1,501 lbs at \$6 25; 10 do av 1.087 lbs at \$: 50: 18 do av 1,120 lbs at \$5 30: 21 lo av 1,190 lbs at \$5 40; 18 do av 894 lbs at \$4 70; 16 do av 1,178 lbs at \$5 20; 22 do av 1,030 lbs at \$4 80; 18 do av 1,183 lbs at \$5 65; 21 mixed butchers av 7:6 bs at \$3 80; 21 do av 941 lbs t \$4 30; 10 do av 915 lbs at \$3 80; 13 do av 784 lbs at \$4; 19 feeders av 941 lbs at at \$4 30; 19 stockers av 730 lbs a

\$3 40. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards .\$6 10 @6 50 Choice Beeves—Fine of a weil-formed 3-year to 5-year to 5-year distorments. Dholce Beeves - Fine, fat, wen-normed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1.300 to 1.450 lbs

Good Beeves - Well-fatted steers,

25 25 25 879 Good Beeves - Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs...... Medium Grades - Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs ... Light Butchers-Steers averaging Steers averaging 50 to 1,150 lbs, of fair to good

SHEEP.-Receipts 19,600 against 20,200 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with a fair supply and a good demand, fair to good 80 to 90 lb sheep selling at \$3 75@5; f ir to good 90 o 100 lb do at \$4 50@5 50; fair to good 100 to 110 lb do \$4 75@5 75, and fair to good 120 to 140 lbs at \$5 25@6; Western lambs \$4 50@6 621/2, if extra, \$6 75 @7 121/4. The market was steady on Tue-day and Wednesday, with prices very firm. We note sales of 195 Michigan sheep av 94 lbs at \$5 50; 175 av 94 lbs at \$5 45; 179 av 94 lbs at \$5 55; 158 av 119 lbs at \$6: 181 av 105 lbs at \$5 70; 118 av 93 lbs at \$5 50; 153 av 90 lbs at \$5 65; 406 av 100 lbs at \$5 55; 93 av 88 lbs at \$5 40; 176 av 108 lbs at \$5 to; 182 av 86 lbs a \$5 25; 350 av 105 lbs at \$5 85; 170 av 105 lbs at \$5 75 124, av 104 lbs at \$5 75; 183 av 85 lbs at \$5 25; 207 lambs av 81 lbs at \$6 90; 27 do av 80 lbs at \$6 75 181 av 84 lbs at \$7 121/2; 179 do av 83 lbs at \$7; 127 lo av 67 lbs at \$6 6216.

Hogs-Receipts 33,630 against 32,825 the preous week. The supply of hogs was fair on Monday, but the bulk of them were light weights of poor quality. Good to choice selected Yorkers old at \$6 85@7 10, one or two loads of fanc ringing \$7 15@7 20. Light Yorkers \$6 50@6 75; if extra weight and quality a shade more. Pigs \$6 156 50. Good to choice selected medium weights\$7 10 @7 30. No choice heavy on sale. Fair to goo nixea heavy ends \$5 75@6 75.. Stags \$1 50@5 50. The market was steady on Tuesday but on Wedne day it was dull and 5 to 10 cents per hundred lower

CATTLE.-Receipts, 25,117, against 24,217 last week. Shipments 15,264. The market opened on Monday with a good supply and a fairly active de mand, with extra steers selling at \$6 40@6 65, choice at \$5 90@6 15; good at \$5 40@5 85; medium \$4 75 @5 25. Butchers' stock, poor to choice. \$3 25@4 655 stock cattle \$3 25@4 25. The market on Tuesday, Wednseday and Thursday was comparatively teady, the demand being equal to the supply. On Friday the market was much stronger, and fair to choice shipping steers were taken quickly at an advance of 15 cents per hundred. The advance in outchers' cattle did not reach quite so much, but was easily 10 cents per hundred. The receip s were light on Saturday and the market closed firm at the following

Hogs.-Receipts 130,035 against 128,926 last week Shipments, 38,470. The offerings of hogs on Monday was of fair proportions, but of rather p.or quality. Sales ranged from \$5@6 10 for skips and culls, to \$7 3 @7 50 for extra, with the bulk at \$1 50@7; \$6 25@6 65 for poor to prime light, (\$6 70 was paid in a few instances), and at \$6 25@7 50 for poor to extra heavy. There was no change in the market on Tuesday, but on Wednesday prices declined 5 to 10 cents per hundred. The held up to these rates on Thursday, declined another 5 cdnts per hundred on Friday and sold up NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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**News J. H. Gragory. Marblehoad, Mass.

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